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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 68 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

This Iniquitous Ban Must Go

Civil Liberties To Communists

Mass Demonstration Of National Forces In City

United Rally For Lifting The Ban: Congress Supports It On Basis Of Fundamental Rights

A mammoth rally of all the progressive nationalist forces in the city was held on Sunday evening, at a huge public meeting at Chowpatty, under the auspices of eleven city organisations, to protest against the ban on Communist organisations in the country.

The national will for civil liberties was demonstrated, as thousands thronged to the Chowpatty foreshore and, amidst scenes of enthusiasm, adopted the resolution demanding the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party.

The proceedings were characterised by a spirit of restraint noticed in the speeches of representatives of various organisations. The President and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., who moved the resolution clearly defined the position of Congressmen as fas as the supporting the principles underlying the resolution, while strongly discountenancing any suggestion of violence.

Mr. S. A Brelvi presided.

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided over the meeting said that the Indian National Congress had passed a resolution at Karachi embodying the Fundamental Rights of the people, in which freedom of opinion and freedom of Association were guaranteed, among other things. Considered from the point of view of Civil Liberties whatever be the differences in the ideologies, the rights of every one should be respected in the matter of giving expression to views. The fact that Congress organisation and Congressmen, had identified themselves with the demand for the removal of the ban on the Communist party was a proof that not had the Congress full sympathy with that demand but it also regarded it as its duty that the freedom that it desired for itself should be securel to others also. In fact freedom of opinion and freedom o association were included by the Congress in its historic Karachi resolution as the fundamental rights of citizens. The Congress did not want to establish in the country a Swaraj such as existen in Germany, Italy or Russia where the people were kept deprived of many of their civil liberties but a Swaraj which was based on the principles of true democracy. The Congress was convinced that a country or nation which did not fully protect the civil liberties of its citizens could neither maintain its civilliza'ion nor make any progress worth the name.

WHAT CONGRESS GOVERNMENT HAD DONE

And that was the reason why in the seven provinces where Congress Governments existed, Communist prisoners were released and all restrictions against the Communists had been removed. But the ban on the Communist Party was imposed by the Gov-

(Continued on page 7 col. 3)

BAN MUST GO

MADRAS, March 20.

In response to the appeal issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union, a public meeting was held this evening in the High Court Bench under the auspices of the Madras Trade Union Congress, its affiliated Unions and the Congress Socialists, Party. Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetty, the veteran Communist leader of Madras, presided on the occasion.

The meeting passed unanimously a resolution, protesting against the continued ban imposed by the Government of India on the Communist Party of India, demanding the lifting of the ban on the Party, and also demanding the progressive and popular Congress Ministries to lift the ban on the provincial branches of the Party.

Prominent Labour leaders, Socialists and Communists explained to the audience the ideology of the Communist Party.—United Press.

CALCUTTA PROTEST

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The demand for legalising the Communist Party of India was reiterated at a mammoth meeting held this evening at the Albert Hall, Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presiding.

As a matter of fact, said the President in the course of his address, the Communist Party is legal all the world over, and he did not know why it should not be be so in India.

Concluding, Dr. Bannerjee appealed to the peasants and workers to carry on a country-wide agitation for lifting the ban imposed upon the Party by the Government of India.

Resolutions demanding the immediate lifting of the ban on the Communist Party in India and appealing the Congress to take up this matter, vitally affecting the labour organisations in the country, were passed unanimously.—United Press.

HALTER ROUND INDIA'S NECK

Bhulabhai Desai Forges Sanctions For War On Federation

LAHORE, March 20.

"Federation is a halter round India's neck; if it is forced on us, I don't know by how many years our cause is likely to lag," declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, in the course of his speech at the Bradlaugh Hall this evening, addressing a crowded gathering.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

To his question to the audience: "How many of you are prepared to pledge yourselves for direct action, if Satyagraha Movement starts?" several hundred young men present on the occasion and some young women enthustastically raised their hands.

Mr. Desai, in the course of his address, reviewed the present political situation in India against the international unrest, particularly the European developments.

"Brute force will have its menaces, but we cannot stand still We have no designs on other countries, but we want to retain our own independence," declared Mr. Desai.

Amid cheers, he made an effective reply to the charges made against the Congress by certain persons.

CONGRESS FOR ALL.

"Congress has no religion, though individuals have their own. Nobody can say that the Congress is either Hindu or Muslim organisation. It rules to-day seven provinces in the country, including the Frontier. Congress cannot be Hindu in one province and Muslim in another."

Mr. Desai also made references to the Governments in Assam, Bengal, and Sind, and their tottering position.

NOT A LOST GAME.

"That only leaves your Province (cheers.) That is a problem. You got a Government you deserve. By your failure and indifference, you have allowed others to grab power. But so far as Provincial Governments are concerned, it is in your hands to make or unmake them. It is not a lost game."

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, left Lahore to-night for New Delhi.—United Press.

Famous Austrian Musician Arrested

AMSTERDAM, March 20.

Bruno Walter, the famous Austrian musician, it is learned here from Vienna, and his 30-year old daughter have been arrested. - Reuter.

EX-PREMIER OF BULGARIA DEAD

SOFIA, March 20.

The ex-Premier Malinoff, leader of the Democratic Party and President of the Bulgarian Parliament, died while addressing an election meeting.—Reuter.

BENGAL STUDENTS' DEMANDS

Release Politicals

CALCUTTA, March 20.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation held to-day, it was decided to observe "The All-Bengal Students' Political Prisoners' Week" from March 23rd to 29th, when collections will be made for the release movement and for ceaseless agitation to be carried on for the release of the detenus and politicals.—United Press.

Will Mahatma Forge Unity In Bengal?

Discusses Problem With Proja Leader And Congress President

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Mahatma Gandhi is having a busy programme this afternoon. The leader of the newly-formed Independent Proja Party, Mr. Tamizuddin Ahmed, discussed with him for about three quarters of an hour the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity, and also the question of his party's joining hands with Congress in its legislative programme.

Following the conference Mahatma Gandhi, was closeted for about half an hour with or Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Doctor B. C. Roy discussing, it is believed, ways and means of strengthening the Congress in Bengal both in and outside the legislature, as also the conditions on which the three non-Congress progressive parties in the Bengal Assembly namely the Krishak Proja Party, the Independent Proja Party and the Scheduled Caste Party could be persuaded to work in collaboration with the Congress Party in the Assembly.

POLITICALS' RELEASE.

At 3 p.m. Sir Nazimuddin arrived at Woodburn Park, the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, where Mahatma Gandhi is staying, and resumed discussions with Gandhiji on the question of the release of political prisoners. The meeting lasted two hours after which the Home Minister was entertained to tea by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. Asked by pressmen Sir Nazimuddin said that no decision was arrived at and there would be some more meetings.

Prior to the conference with Sir Nazimuddin, Doctor B. C. Roy examined Mahatmaji and found him much better to-day.—A. P.

MAHATMA CANCELS PRAYERS IN PUBLIC

Because He Requires Peace And Quiet

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai, Gandhiji's Private Secretary, has issued a Press statement, saying that, in view of the ever increasing number of persons anxious to attend Mahatmaji's evening prayer, making it physically impossible to accommodate them all in the space reserved for his prayers, Gandhiji has regretfully decided to have his morning and evening prayers in private.

This step, it is further declared, has been decided upon to enable Mahatmaji to secure all peace and quiet that he requires, in order to convalesce and to fulfil the mission on which he has come to Bengal.—United Press.

Sir Malcolm Watson Weds

LONDON, March 20.

Sir Malcolm Watson was married at Windlesham, Surray to Miss Constance Evelyn Loring, who formerly held an appointment on the Research Staff of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE

PARIS, March 20.

In Rugby League International England beat France by 17 points to 15. At Half-time, England led by 7 points to 5.—Reuter.

COALITION IN SIND?

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux To See Governor: Congress Holds Balance

KARACHI, March 20.

The prospects of a Coalition Ministry have considerably brightened as a result of two days negotiations between leaders.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux has a stable following of twelve members and has been assured support by members of the Hindu Party. If the Congress decides to join the Coalition, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux will have then the largest single party in the Houses at his back.

If the Congress decides against participation, even then, the combined Hindu and United Party will have a strength of 22 and if the eight members of the Congress Party would support the Government it would mean an absolute majority for the new Party, with the Congress. Hence it is more or less certain that Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, when he meets the Governor to-morrow morning, will be in a position to undertake to form a Government, confident of carrying a majority in the House.

EARLIER DEVELOPMENTS.

A message dated 18th instant from Karachi said:—

Absolute reticence is maintained by Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Leader of the United Party, who interviewed the Sind Governor at 7-30 to-night at the Government House.

It is, however, understood that the Khan Bahadur expressed his readiness to His Excellency to form the new Ministry in the Province in alliance with the Hindu and Congress parties.

Earlier in the day, the members of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly met in conference with the members of the local Congress Parliamentary Committee, when Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram was also present.

It is understood that the principle of coalition was accepted by the meeting, provided that it was made clear that their conditions were accepted by the United and Hindu Parties.—U. P.

STOP PRESS

AMRITSAR CONGRESS ELECTIONS

AMRITSAR, March 20.

The election of the City Congress office-bearers was followed by ugly scenes this evening in Jallianwala Bagh. In the election of office-bearers of the City Congress Committee to-day, Chaudhri Buggamal, an ex-Martial Law Prisoner, was elected President, his rival Munshi Ahmad Din, a Socialist leader, having withdrawn. Mr. Amirchand Gupta and Lala Harjasrai Jain were elected General Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The president was authorised to appoint the Executive Committee.

There was great excitement and on the conclusion of the elections several workers had heated arguments and came to blows.—A. P.

SCHUSCHNIGG DILEMMA FOR NAZIS.

VIENNA, March 20.

Dr. Schuschnigg may figure in the proceedings to rehabilitate Otto Planetta. It is believed that the new trial will endeavour to establish that the verdict of the Planetta Trial was a miscarriage of justice for which Dr. Schuschnigg was largely responsible and also that Major Fey participated in the shooting of Dr. Dollfuss. Meanwhile authorities are embarrassed what to do with Dr. Schuschnigg. It was first planned to send him abroad, but it is believed that Dr. Schuschnigg was opposed to this and refused to give an undertaking to abstain from political activity.—Reuter.

"Chronicle" Jubilee Number

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

To-day the "Bombay Chronicle" presents to its readers a special Jubilee Number which commemorates, the 25 years of the paper's eventful life. In view of the part that the "Chronicle has played in moulding nationalist public opinion in India, a record of its life is naturally closely related to the trend of public life during the last quarter of a century. It is, thus, the biography of a newspaper as well as the "Chronicle" of an important epoch in the history of modern India. The Jubilee Number appropriately opens with a large number of congratulatory messages from national leaders including Gandhiji, Subhas Chandra Bose, leading journalists and prominent personalities in other spheres of Indian life. Several of the articles provide sidelights on the life of "The Chronicle". The present editor, in his article "Looking Back" reviews the history of the paper during the long period that he has been associated with it. Noteworthy are the articles "My Reminiscences of the Chronicle" by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, an ex-Director of the paper, "Reminiscences of a Free Lance" by Mr. R. P. Masani, the "Bombay Chronicle, Early Years" by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, "Early Days of "Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama and Mr. J. R. B. Jeejibhoy's life-sketch of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the founder of the "Chronicle". Mr. M. C. Chagla's "A Jubilee Bouquet" is a graceful tribute to Bombay's own paper while N. G. Jog's "8-3-1913" is a very interesting analysis of the very first issue of the paper, in which he analyses the important news of the day, twenty-five years ago, and arrives at the original discovery that the world as well as the Indian situation at that time had many features in common with the situation to-day.

Among other contributions on general topics one of great value is "Education For A Social Purpose" by Dr. Zakir Husain, Chairman of the Wardha Education Committee. Another member of the same committee, Professor K. G. Saiyidain analyses, the Wardha scheme and makes a plea for "New Education for India." Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, the moving spirit of the All-India Women's Conference, writes "Women's Movement: "The Next Step", a thought-provoking article which should be read by every serious-minded woman. Another noteworthy article is on "Position and Development of the Indian Freedom Movement" by Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya. Besides, these, there are authoritative contributions on the growth and development of Journalism, Art, Industry, Banking, Commerce, Municipal Administration, Architecture and other phases of constructive national activity.

The Jubilee Number which runs over 128 pages is throughout profusely illustrated, printed on excellent paper and has an attractive colour cover with the portrait of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Let Muslims And Sikhs Rise To The Occasion!

Muslim League Council Decision Regarding Shahidgunj; Punjab Govt. Supported

NEW DELHI, March 20.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held here to-day, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

The meeting will fix the date and place for the special session of the League in connection with the Shahidgunj Mosque question.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan Daulatana, Secretary of the Unionist Party in the Punjab, was also present and the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, is expected to attend in the afternoon.

Among those present were Mr. Nabibux Bhutto, Sir Ziauddin, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr. Hussain Imam, Mr. Siddique Ali Khan, Mirza Mohd Saiyid, Sir Hissamuddin, Sir Sher Mohd. Khan, Colonel and Begum Rahman, Maulana Zafarali, K. B. Haji Rashid Ahmed, K. B. S. M. Abdullah. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Azharali, Syed Zakirali, Raja of Mahmudabad, Raja of Pirpur, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Amjad Ali.

LET MUSLIMS AND SIKHS RISE TO OCCASION

After two hours' discussion the Muslim League Council decided to hold a special session of the League at Calcutta on April 18 and 19, and passed the following resolutions on the Shahidgunj question.

"In view of the decision of the Punjab Premier expressing his readiness to resign even if the majority of Muslim Members gave their verdict disapproving of his action foreshadowed in his recent pronouncement with regard to the Shahidgunj question, the Council realise that the main burden and responsibility rest on the Muslim representatives of the Punjab legislature and the public generally. The Council appreciate that the gravity and the nature of the issues involved are present to the mind or Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and his Government; the assurance given by him in his pronouncement of his making an earnest attempt to bring about an honourable settlement of the question is the best course in the opinion of the Council, and in this direction lies the ways of restoring and securing permanent peace and goodwill between the two great sister communities, Muslims and Sikhs, whose moral responsibility to each other, whose interests and welfare, and the larger interests of the province and the country demand that with their great history, religion and traditions behind them, they should rise above the verdict of judicial tribunals and decisions of Legislatures and Governments, and rise to the occasion and come to an honourable settlement of their own; but failing such a desideratum of mutual agreement of the parties concerned, which will be most unfortunate, the Council note with great satisfaction the determination of the Punjab Government that it will not fail to explore and exhaust all constitutional avenues open to them to find a satisfactory and just solution of the problem to which the Council are glad, they are already applying themselves; and that while a final decision as to the policy and line of action can only be decided by the All-India Muslim League, the League in the meantime are will-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 5)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

A well-to-do Hindu family wants the services of an educated lady to look after two daughters of five and seven years old. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 9978, "Bombay Chronicle".

Earn thousands through Ordinary Used Postage Stamps, and Old Coins. For complete course send Re. 1, Insurance Academy, Gol-Bazaar, Jabalpore. (9972)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Spacious and most up-to-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most up-to-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (9990)

Available immediately, airy, commodious flat at Master Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea-face, hall, dining, 3 bed-rooms, etc., at reduced rent. Apply first floor. (9975)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Mahim, 221, Cadell Road, ground floor, Darcy Cottage, five rooms, garage, servants quarters in compound. Modern conveniences. (9979)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

Mahableshwar—To Let Bungalows and Cottages. Furniture, Crockery etc. on Hire. Apply H. O. Abdool Rehman, House Agents, Mahableshwar. (9935)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping, Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 19th April 1938, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Revised fees Rs. 75 for session. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8025)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Easiest Shorthand. Dutton's 3 day shorthand has only, 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives high speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write to-day for first free lesson. The Dutton College, (London), Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 14. (9948)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted: 1 Stone breaker portable or fixed, 2. Granulator, 3. An Engine 30 to 60 H.P. 4. A Pulverisator. 5. A Sawing Machine. Apply Box 9986, "Bombay Chronicle".

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a partner to invest Rs. 25,000 in the manufacture of Technical Products. Guaranteed profit of 25 per cent. per year. Apply Box No. 9991, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the insurance of the property of The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., and should reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on SATURDAY, 26th March, 1938. Schedules of the property may be obtained from the office at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

The Committee of the Club do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
(8174)

NOTICE.

We have pleasure in announcing that Dr. D. N. Gupta, B.A., M.D. (Homeo) a highly experienced doctor qualified in the Hering's Homoeopathic Medical College (Chicago, U.S.A.) with clinical experience of over thirty years standing—a true Hahnemmanian—will attend our Pharmacy from 17th daily from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BANAJI'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Direct Importers of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Medicines.
604 A, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Princess Street, Bombay.
(8131)

NOTICE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS experienced in reinforced concrete and first class building work desirous of tendering for the new Office premises for the National Insurance Co., Ltd., Rangoon, are requested to submit their names and addresses to Messrs PALMER & TURNER, Architects and Civil Engineers, Balthazar's Building, 581, Merchant Street, Rangoon, not later than Monday, March, 28th.
(8186)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

MISPLACED OR LOST:—It is hereby notified that share certificate of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, for 50 shares bearing Nos. 29786 to 29835 in the name of Shridhar Mahipat Vaidya is lost or misplaced. Anyone who has any claim or lien on this, should communicate with the Company within 30 (thirty) days from this day after which date the Company will issue duplicate share certificate cancelling the original. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate certificate.

Dated this 21st March, 1936.
THE SECRETARIES,
The Asian Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Asian Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
(8185)

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT, ANDHERI.

NOTICE.

SEALED RATE TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following items of works to be carried out in the year 1938-39.

(1) Supply of Murum on D.L.B. Roads.
(2) Supply of Metal on D.L.B. Roads.
(3) Resurfacing of D.L.B. Roads.
(4) Raising the road level of Borivli-Gorai Road in II|4 to II|7.
(5) Construction of approach road from Versowa Ferry to Madh Village Road.

The tenders should reach the District Local Board Office on or before 28th March, 1938.

Tender forms containing all information can be had from the Office of the District Local Board B. S. D. Andheri or at the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, during office hours.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board, B. S. D. Andheri,
Dated 18th March, 1938.
(8190)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOWAGER LADY DHUNBAI COWASJEE JEHANGIR, of Ready-money House, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts together with the tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as "Red Building" and registered in the last rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 15989 and 15990 and Laughtons Survey No. 2/9347 and 3/9347 and Cadastral Survey No. 382 of the Fort Division and bounded on the East by Parsi Bazar Street aforesaid on the West partly by the property of the Royal Insurance Company and partly by the property of Rehematbai, widow of Hari Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel on the North by the property of Hussonally Abdulally and on the South by the property known as "Sassoon House" of Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Patell and others and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1541(1) and Street Nos. 126. 140 Parsi Bazar Street and A Ward No. 1541 (2), Street No. 126(a), Parsi Bazar Street and are now in the occupation of the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited and the "Bombay Samachar" Company Limited as tenants.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1938.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8176

Public Notices

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1938, at 6 P.M. (S.T.) in the CURRRIMBHOY HOUSE, Murzban Road, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1937.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1938.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman, or as may be duly proposed by any member in writing to the Hon. Secretary four clear days before the meeting.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March, 1938.
8172.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 109 OF 1936.

Re: MOOLCHAND SHIVNARAYEN KHETTAN and LAJRANGLAL alias BAIJNATH SHIVNARAYEN KHETTAN MANAGERS and Members of a joint and undivided Hindu family carrying on business as merchants in piece-goods in the name and style of Ramanand Shivnarayen and R. S. Khettan & Co., at Chandra Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market and in the name and style of Khettan Dyeing works at Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, Bombay .....Debtors.

Ex parte: NARANDAS SURAJMAL PODDAR .....
....Petitioning Creditor.

On the 14th day of March, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor Insolvents.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8188)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land partly by quit and ground rent tenure and partly of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 1,099 square yards or thereabouts together with buildings standing thereon, situate at Lohar Street, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New Survey Nos. 1|1814, 2|1814 and 3|1814 and Cadastral Survey No. 1003 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041-1042, 1044 and 1046 and Street Nos. 111 to 117, 1, 2, 117A, 123 to 125 and bounded on the North partly by Lohar Street and partly by the property of Baji Vishnu Nerulkar, on the East by the property of Ramji Thakersey, on the South partly by property of Esufalli Mahomedalli Bandookwalla and partly by the property of Amiruddin Tyebji and on the West by a passage.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1938.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJEE AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.
(8191)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAJI VISHNU NERURKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land, situate on the South side of Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 196½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1167, New No. 6901. Old Survey No. 1149, New Survey No. 1813, Cadastral Survey No. 1004 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under formerly No. 33, but now under C Ward No. 1045, Old Street Nos. 152-154-156 and present Street Nos. 119-121 all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East, West and South by the property formerly of Ramji Chatur and now belonging to Bhagwandas Gordhandas and on or towards the North by the Lohar Street aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1938.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8192.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE of household FURNITURE under instructions from the Executors of a European lady deceased comprising Drawing, Dining and Bed Room furniture of elegant and fine workmanship including one artistically carved Japanese lacquer screen, Satsuma and porcelain vases, Radio, pictures and carpets.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 24th March 1938, at 3 p.m. at the Rooms of the undersigned.

On view two days before the sale,

123, Medows Street, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,175 BALES COTTON (BENGAL ETC.)

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1938, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Jamshed Mills, vacant ground, opposite the Dawn Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton damaged by fire and or water salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Cotton Godown of the Dawn Mills.

The above will be sold in the different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

A ONE-INCH REMINDER:

Remember it is a holiday to-day, so there is a matinee show of "NAMDEO" at 2-45 p.m. at the CENTRAL. (Newspaper men and others who have no holiday, need not read this reminder.)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS in SEASON TICKET FARES

From 1st APRIL, 1938.
for I, II, and III Class Passengers
BETWEEN
(1) BOMBAY and POONA
(2) BOMBAY and LONAVLA

Also INTER CLASS MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS introduced from the same date.

For particulars apply to Station Masters concerned or THE INFORMATION BUREAU, Victoria Terminus.
8115.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—1938
Yet Another Facility FOR
Cheap Rail Travel

From 5th to 20th April, 1938, CHEAP III CLASS HOLIDAY SEASON TICKETS will be issued for travel over the G. I. P. Railway. The whole of the Railway has been divided into 8 small zones as follows, each zone giving an average route mileage of 562.

You can go where you like and as often as you wish within each zone for 7 days. The tickets cost:

Rs. 5/- for Adults
Rs. 3/- for Children

The limit of each zone is as shown below:

Zone	"R"	consists of Jhansi to Cawnpore, Jhansi to Delhi, Ait to Kunch, Agra to Bah and Jhansi to Manikpur.
,,	"S"	consists of Itarsi to Gwalior, Bhopal to Ujjain, Bina to Kotah.
,,	"T"	consists of Jubbulpore to Allahabad, Katni to Bina, Banda to Manikpur, Cawnpore to Banda.
,,	"U"	consists of Bhusaval to Jubbulpore, Itarsi to Nagpur, Amla to Parasia.
,,	"W"	consists of Amalner to Nagpur, Bhusaval to Khandwa, Jalamb to Khamgaon, Badnera to Amraoti, Wardha to Balharshah, Majri to Rajur, Tadali to Ghugus, Chalisgaon to Dhulia, Chalisgaon to Jalgaon.
,,	"X"	consists of Bombay to Burhanpur (excluding Harbour Branch) Dhond to Manmad, Chalisgaon to Dhulia, Jalgaon to Amalner.
,,	"Y"	consists of Poona to Raichur and to Manmad, Manmad to Nasik.
,,	"Z"	consists of Bombay to Kurduwadi (excluding Harbour Branch) Karjat to Khopoli, Dhond to Manmad and Kalyan to Manmad.

USUAL III CLASS HOLIDAY SEASON TICKETS for Zones "A", "B", "C", and "D" also issued at Rs. (Adults) and Rs. (Children) available for 15 days for unrestricted travel.

ALSO "ALL G. I. P." III CLASS SEASON TICKETS to cover the whole of the G. I. P. Railway, available for 21 days at
Rs. 22|8 for ADULTS.
,, 12|- for CHILDREN.
(Please note reduction in price).

Get further details from ANY G. I. P. STATION MASTER.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

8189

MATINEE TO-DAY: 2 P.M.
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Wed., Ladies' Show: 1-30 p.m.
PRABHAT'S Prestige-making picture
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI "Duniya-Na-Mane"?
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
Starring: SHANTA APTE, DATEY, VASANTEE
24th WEEK OF NEW RECORD
Wed. Ladies' Show—1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA
Talkies: Charni Road.

TO-DAY MATINEE: 2-30 p.m.
4TH WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Maharashtra's Song Bird
LEELA as Maharashtra's Martyred Beauty
"KANHOPATRA"
with LONDHE, KOLHATKAR, DINKER.
"KANHOPATRA"
at
MAJESTIC
Cinema: Girgaum.

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LUTAROO LALNA

REMINDS YOU OF

HARIPURA CONGRESS

TOPICAL, 1938.

Produced by

WADIA MOVIETONE

and

CHICAGO RADIO CO., Ltd.

Now Showing at

LAMINGTON

MATINEE TO-DAY At 1-30 P.M.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-30 & 10-30 p. m.

I Assure You Ours Is the Best Show in the town

Fearless

NADIA

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

See

RATANBAI

In

IMPERIAL'S

"USNE KYA SOCHA"

or

"THE PRISONER'S WIFE"

Swayed between tremendous feelings she tried to better her lot, but fate intended otherwise

with

W. K. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI POONAWALA, MUKHTAR ASUJEE, SURAIYA, ANANT MARATHE.

Director:— Mr. HAFESJEE

Also showing

A Topical Film of Paramount Interest

At

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, Bombay

Shows:—5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Stop That Headache!

TIP TO ASPIRIN ADDICTS:

Aspirin is a dangerous drug. It relieves a headache, but reacts on the system.

A safe substitute for Aspirin is the

SAGAR SPECIFIC

FOR ALL ACHES OF HEAD OR HEART—

A hearty laugh that eases the mind and relaxes the body—the kind of laugh you get out of

"300 DAYS & AFTER"

AT THE

WEST END

Talkies Lamington Road

Matinee To-day: 2-30 p.m.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

THE PLAY'S THE THING—

A Picture cannot "Float" on Publicity alone

It has to have dramatic qualities that appeal to the people, as in the case of

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S

Meetha Zahar

EXCITING STORY!

EXOTIC DANCES!

POWERFUL PERFORMANCES!

Starring:—

The Topping Screen Pair

SOHRAB MODI

AND

NASEEM

FOURTH WEEK

To-day (Holiday): 2-30 p. m.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA

TALKIES: . . . . :LAMINGTON RD.

11th Great Week

CHANDRARAO MORE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Matinee to-day 2-30 p.m.

Daily 5, 8-15 & 10-45 p.m.

Money-lenders' Bill Favours Debtor"

Fixed Rate Of Interest Not Desirable, Say Grain Dealers

The following is the concluding portion of the extracts from the representation made by the Bombay Grain Dealers Association to the Government of Bombay. The first part has been published in our Saturday's issue:—

EVIDENCE NEEDED.

It is pointed out that while it is true that when a promissory note or agreement or an I O U is fully repaid, the money-lender should give it back to the debtor concerned, but this rule should not be enforced because this note or agreement or I O U serves as a voucher for original payment and also supplies evidence as to the style of the signature of the debtor. Such evidence is sometimes needed where a debtor adopts different styles of signature and later on disputes the genuineness of any of them. So the lenders should be allowed to pass a separate receipt to the debtor and retain the original receipt signed by the debtor after discharging it in writing thereon.

If this clause is allowed to remain as it is, it would prove to be ruinous for the money-lenders and lead them to have a very different views for the legislators. Every section of this Bill seems designed to add to the difficulties of the money-lenders. In fact the Bill seems to be drafted on the assumption that all lenders are dishonest and oppressive.

While the debtor's monetary condition will not fail to be an item to be noted by the court, the lender's monetary condition and his pressing need for money should not be overlooked by the court and the court should help the recovery of the money in the shortest time possible.

FIXED RATE NOT DESIRABLE.

The association holds that it is in no way desirable or advisable to lay down a fixed rate of interest. It cannot be expected that the rates as mentioned in the bill will be suitable in the least because in case of small amounts like Rs. 2 or 5 or even Rs. 10 or 25 it will be very difficult to fix the rate at all. It must always be left to the parties concerned to settle it in view of the pressure of demand and supply and other circumstances connected with such dealings. If as mentioned in the Bill such low rates as 9 per cent. and 12 per cent. per annum are prescribed, the lenders will not be ready to run the risk of giving such small loans at so low rate of interest; and then the result will be that men belonging to the poor class will have to manage with the help of such loans even they require money so badly as in case of illness, death of a relative, school fee, national service or other innumerable types of emergencies.

CASE OF BOMBAY.

If the rates are not laid down as suggested by the association the area of the town and island of Bombay including its suburbs should be exempted from the Act because compared with other parts of the presidency, Bombay is more burdened in rent for residence or shops in taxes, depreciation and losses, due to irrecoverability, and also by higher prices and the high cost of living.

When loans of small amounts will cease to be given and men at present depending thereon for their requirements would be deprived of the convenience thereof and therefore get merged in the class of the unemployed, it will be felt as no less than a calamity. On principle, the association is not opposed to the efforts of the Government to have the rates of interest reduced in order to give relief to the debtors, but in carrying out that policy, one class of people should not be benefitted at the cost of another.

GREAT STIR.

It is further stated that already this Bill has created a great stir among the money-lending class and if this Bill takes the form of the Act, the whole class of money-lenders and also the borrowers will have to suffer a great deal. None can predict who will find himself compelled to borrow and when he will be so needy.

The instalment fixed for the repayment of the loan are of very small amounts. The association hopes that in view of all these facts, the amendment suggested by it will be found to be really necessary.

Even at present, enough provision is made in the existing laws for prosecution and conviction of persons rightly or wrongly accused of the offences of harassing, insult, defamation, etc. Punishments suited to such offences are also laid down in the present laws, and they are being given effect to. There is no need for additional legislation against such offenders.

The association opines that the term "Licence Duty" should be changed in to "Registration fees."

DEBTORS FAVOURED.

After reading all the sections of the Bill most carefully, the one conclusion the association has come to is that all the clauses of the whole Bill are designed to be in favour of debtors, and to be detrimental to the interests of the money-lenders.

This Bill has already created a feeling of havoc among the lenders and also the borrowers including the labourers and the lower middle class of servants. The association states that it is not exaggerating in the least when it draws attention to the feeling of fear felt by it.

It is pointed out that the section providing accommodation to the debtor for making application for cancellation or suspension of the licence of a money-lender should be deleted.

DEFECTIVE.

The association agrees with the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and agree even now and beg to repeat its opinion that this Bill instead of benefitting will injure the very class of men for whose protection it is drafted and, therefore, "it should be dropped if possible" and other steps more desirable, feasible and effective should be taken.

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES

Bihar Governor Opens Cement Factory At Dehri

DEHRI, (Bihar), March, 20.

The opening ceremony of the cement factory of the Rohtas, Industries, Ltd., was performed this morning by His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, the Governor of Bihar.

This factory forms one of the links of the great chain of factories, which will spread throughout India. It is the largest single unit concern with a producing power of 500 tons and provides work for 3,000 labourers.

After performing the opening ceremony of the factory, the Governor paid visits to the Sugar, Paper and Caustic Soda Factories and Power House of the Dalmia Group in the afternoon.

NEED OF INDUSTRIES

Seth Ram Kishen Dalmia, the Managing Director of the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., said that India stood in great need of industrial progress to grapple with the unemployment problem. He visualised an era when India would not lag behind other countries in this respect.

The guests included the Chief of the Banger Tribe, Messrs. A.D. Shroff and Jivatlal Pratapshi from Bombay, Mr. Khaitan, Seth Motilal, Justice Sir Khwaja Noor, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Yunus.—United Press.

EX-DETENU ASKED TO "SHOW CAUSE"

COMILLA, March 19.

Mr. Nibaran Chandra Dutt, B.L., a conditionally released detenu of Comilla, Secretary, Tipperah District Congress Socialist Party and Secretary of the Public Reading Hall, has been called upon by the District Magistrate of Tipperah to show cause on or before March 26 next why he should not be ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 1,000 with one surety of like amount to be of good behaviour for a period of one year under Section 108 Cr. P.C. as the District Magistrate is satisfied from the report of the Superintendent of Police that Mr. Dutt has been disseminating or attempting to disseminate or abetting the dissemination of seditious matters under Section 124-A, I.P.C. and matters publication of which is punishable under Section 153-A, I.P.C. at public meetings, held on different dates in December, 1937, and in January, February and March 1933, at Chanpur and Comilla.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 19. The Central Government have prohibited the transhipment of monkeys at any customs port during the period from the 1st of April to the 31st of August in each year.—United Press.

DISCOVERER OF IRON ... ORE IN SAKCHI HONOURED

Bust Of Late Mr. P. N. Bose, Geologist, Unveiled At Jamshedpur

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 15.

In connection with unveiling of the bust of late Mr. P. N. Bose, one of the best-known Indian Geologists and the discoverer of the Iron ore deposits at Sakchi, a meeting of the prominent citizens of Jamshedpur was held on 13th March at the Armoury ground under the presidentship of Mr. A. R. Dalal.

Mr. J. J. Gandhy, the General Manager of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, at the outset, expressed; "Shortly after the late Mr. P. N. Bose had passed away, a public meeting of the citizens of Jamshedpur was held and it was resolved that in recognition of Mr. P. N. Bose's connection with the Steel Industry established at Jamshedpur, steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory and a committee was appointed to decide the form the memorial should take. The Committee decided upon a bust of the late Mr. P. N. Bose for erection on a suitable site in Jamshedpur and the Steel Company approved the Committee's recommendation that it should be erected on this spot. The funds raised amounted to approximately Rs. 5,600, the major portion having been contributed by the Steel Company and Tata Sons, Limited. There will be a small balance left and the present intention is to utilise it for the purpose of erecting a small memorial at Gorumahisani this being the place where our first ore deposits were discovered in Mayurbhanj State."

Proposing Sir Lewis Fermor Kt., to unveil the bust, Mr. Dalal said, "It is in the fitness of things that the bust of the great geologist and the very lovable and modest gentleman, Mr. P. N. Bose, should be unveiled by another distinguished geologist in the person of Sir Lewis Fermor."

While unveiling the bust Sir Lewis Fermor, drawing a short life sketch of Mr. Bose, said, "It is to Mr. Bose's work that the plant of the Tata Iron & Steel Company is now located at Jamshedpur instead of, probably, in Central India. To appreciate the value of this discovery one has to go back to the endeavours of Mr. J. N. Tata to start an iron and steel industry in India. Mr. Tata did not know whether an iron ore deposit was available or whether a suitable site could be had for the establishment of Iron and Steel Industry. He therefore got into touch with an American firm of Engineers, chief of whom were Messrs. Perin and Weld. Mr. P. N. Bose discovered the Gorumahisani iron ore deposits in 1904, and the result of this discovery led to the establishment of the iron and steel industry in Sakchi (now Jamshedpur). There is no doubt that in making this timely discovery Mr. Bose prevented the side of the works being established in a wrong place from the operating point of view. Therefore the Company must be always grateful to Mr. Bose."

Sir B. L. Mitter, the Advocate-General designate of the Federal Court of India, who also was present in the function, expressing his thanks to the Tata Iron & Steel Company for the contribution it made towards the erection of the bust of Mr. Bose.

ELGIN MILLS Co LTD

CAWNPORE

make an announcement that their official Agents in Bombay are. MESSRS. CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, CHURCHGATE STREET. They further warn the public not to be misguided by misleading sign-boards put up by certain merchants in the market and elsewhere in Bombay.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE—COMBATS ACIDITY

Here's your morning Health Drink—for 3 very good reasons. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener, and antacid combined. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today from your nearest chemist or stores.

Recommended by Physicians for 40 years.

FOR DULL, OFF-COLOUR TEETH... Listerine Tooth Paste erases stains — even tobacco stains; adds a lustre to teeth that is truly remarkable. Try a tube.

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Free of charge and without obligation we shall answer your enquiries relating to any phase of life assurance. Such an enquiry may well be the turning point in your life. It may mean happiness for your dependants, a retirement income for you or a good education for your children.

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Selections For To-day's Races

Glanely Fancied For Tickford Park Plate

(BY "SENEX.")

Ten races have been provided for the concluding day of the season. Glanely should win consolation in the Tickford Park Plate where the chief danger is likely to be Sarason.

1-45 p.m.
THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. I).—6 furlongs.
KABADON JAMIL 1
HAMPSTEAD 2
SAIF AL NUSSER 3

2-15 p.m.
THE OWEN ROE PLATE.-7 furlongs.
SUN MAIDEN 1
NONE SO DEAR 2
SPILT WINE 3

2-45 p.m.
DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. II.) —6 furlongs.
KAID SAOUD 1
ZAIN UL MULK 2
GHAZALAN 3

3-15 p.m.
THE FOXHILL PLATE. (Div. II).—7 furlongs.
WILD CHERRY 1
DANTE 2
TALL STORY 3

3-45 p.m.
THE FOXHILL PLATE (Div. I.)—7 furlongs.
MASQUE 1
MANDARA 2
MONTE CARLO 3

4-15 p.m.
THE KOWEIT PLATE.—7 furlongs.
SHOGAT AZIZ 1
HAKIM PASHA 2
PRINCE HILAL 3

4-45 p.m.
THE STAYERS' PLATE. About —1-1/2 miles.
GAY BACHELOR 1
OCEANUS 2
VIJAYAKUMAR II. 3

5-15 p.m.
THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—6 furlongs.
TOLTEC 1
LORD BYRON 2
PURE SCOTCH 3

5-45 p.m.
THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. —7 furlongs.
GLANELY 1
SARASON 2
CHHATRASAL 3

6-15 p.m.
THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—1 mile.
IRISH FORD 1
KNIGHT JILL 2
MISS POTIPHAR 2

Double:—KAID SAOUD and SHOGAT AZIZ.

Treble:—MASQUE, GAY BACHELOR and TOLTEC.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Nassar Allah 8-10; Grey Prince 8-10; Gog II 8-10; Salim al Iraq 8-10; Double Height 8-4; Barki Beg 8-2; Al Hujaz 8-2; Three Diamonds 8-2; Buknar 8-2; Samavi 8-0; Saif al Nusser 8-0; Hampstead 7-11; Jamshid Pasha 7-11; Fahad Pasha 7-11; Sadoni 7-11; Jirnas 7-11; New York 7-11; Moonif 7-11; Kabadon Jamil 7-11.

Second Race—2-15 p.m.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Fillies, 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme.

Sun Maiden 9-2; Birthday Gift 8-2; Celestial Fire 9-0; None So Dear 8-7; Pinbai 8-7; Spilt Wine 8-0; Red Minx 8-0; Sushila 8-0.

Third Race—2-45 p.m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II. Distance— 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Ghazalan 8-10; Mulzoom 8-10; Layiq Pasha 8-10; Asmat Pasha 8-10; Saad Nazam 8-8; Taj al Farat 8-8; Al Kayid 8-8; Ghazuwan Pasha 8-8; Wahid al Iraq 8-7; King of Diamonds 8-5; Mahi 8-3; Nayib al Iraq 8-2; Hamrin Beg 8-2; Zain ul Muluk 8-0; Kaid Saoud 8-0; Zaid ul Khair 8-0; Talaal 7-11; Nadir 7-11; Asad ul Mulk 7-11; Noor al Fajr 7-11.

Fourth Race—3-15 p.m.

THE FOXHILL PLATE Division II Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Wild Cherry 9-0; The Right Man 9-0; Dangerous II 8-7; Dancing Shoes 7-7; Conquering 8-2; Dante 8-0; Tall Story 8-0; Reliable 7-10; Eastern Queen 7-7; Baby Boy 7-10.

Fifth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Masque 9-7; Casanova 9-5; Mandara 8-7; Pomme d'Or 8-5; New Radnor 8-0; Skavala 8-0; Flamcoe 8-0; Muscadet 7-12; Monte Carlo 7-11; Wooranian 7-7.

Sixth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Thousand Dollars 9-4; Shogat Aziz 9-0; Farhan Pasha 8-13; Rajput 8-13; Kakim Pasha 7-9; Great Star 8-10; Tohalla 8-8; Ajwad 8-8; Prince Hilal 8-8; Her Highness 8-2; Majid Pasha 8-7; Nur Jehan 8-7; Zoolum 7-7; Green Lawn 8-7; Cherry Bin 8-5; Saif Antar 8-2.

Seventh Race—4-45 p.m.

THE STAYERS' PLATE. Distance—About 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II, III and IV.

Zem Zem 9-2; Sherwood 9-1; Oceanus 8-12; Bonheur 8-7; Tressex 8-5; Vijaya Kumar II 8-3; Come Up 7-11; Gay Bachelor 7-11; Heritance 7-9.

Eighth Race—5-15 p.m.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fred Stephens 9-4; Greek Artist 9-1; Staff Officer 8-10; Toltec 9-1; Kingsbury 8-10; Garter Star 8-8; Barnegat 7-6; Masquerader 8-8; Grenadier 8-8; Pure Scotch 8-7; Manifold 8-1; Sir Amos 8-6; Gold Galleon 7-10; Low Tide 8-4; Silvertoff 8-3; Rathlorn 8-2; How's That 8-2; Lord Byron 7-11; Le Baron 7-10; Gold Crown 7-7; Lord Clarion 7-6.

Ninth Race—5-45 p.m.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1937, and all horses in Class II.

Synagogue 9-9; Britebeard 8-9; Glanely 8-9; Reaction 8-3; Sarason 8-0; Black Peril 8-0; Chatrasa. 7-11; Karaway 7-8; First Thyme 7-8; Twain 7-0.

Tenth Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Bastion 9-7; Knight Jill 9-4; Assault-at-Arms 9-2; Fred Stephens 9-0; Tobralco 8-11; Mad Hatter 8-11; Tipperary 8-9; Miss Potiphar 8-9; Bellrue 8-7; Grenadier 8-7; Some Cover 8-2; Beresfell 7-6; Pegasus 8-0; Irish Ford 7-12; Gold Galleon 7-9; Quicksilver 7-9; Knight's Adventure 7-7; Bilnath 7-6; Gold Crown 7-6; Mananna 7-4.

Vital Statistics

NEW DELHI, March. 19.

During the week ended February 19. 1938, the number of deaths recorded in 151 towns having a population of 30,000 and over, and with an aggregate population of 13,689,303 amounted to 7,974 and corresponded to an annual rate of 30.2 per thousand of the population.

Births in the same towns numbered 9,942 which gave an annual rate of 37.7 per thousand of the population.

In these towns, there were 52 deaths from cholera, 297 from small-pox and 22 from plague.

Of the deaths from small-pox, Bombay recorded 146.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

According to the epedemiological bulletin of the Eastern Bureau, Singapore, for the week ending March 5, Bombay recorded 254 small-pox cases.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s. for Transmission I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
7-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION II.

a.m.
11-30 AIR Indian Orchestra: Basant Pancham. 11-40 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. 11-55 Homji Sisters. Music Bhimpalas and pilu.

p.m.
12-35 Samant Sarang on Violin. With tambora and tabla. 12-45 Masute. 12-50 AIR Artists. 12-55 AIR Dance Orchestra. Persian nautch gat. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hoar Programme.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.
5-30 M. Amin. 5-50 Alap: Maru Bihag. 6-0 Rang Panchami. 6-10 Gopa Leela. By Young India Artists. 6-17 K. R. Tipnis: Flute Solo. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 First Offence. The Remedy. Talk in Marathi by K. Mote. 7-45 Variety. 8-45 Gokul ki Sham. By H. M. V. Artists. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Khurshed Homji: Hori 9-30 News. 9-45 My Choice: A talk by D. R. Banaji. 10-0 Recorded Programme. 10-30 An Instrumental Concert.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 349 metres, 836 ks|s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
8-0 Narayan Rao Vyas. 6-30 Faqiruddin. 8-50 Anwarbai of Agra. News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Sur Mandal. 9-45 G. S. Morghode. 10-0 B. S. Rawat. 10-10 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

TRANSMISSION II.

p.m.
12-30 Mixed Melody. 1-32 Delhi Listener's Selections.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.
5-0 G. S. Morghode. 5-15 Mehboob Jan. 5-45 Faqiruddin. 6-0 Narayan Rao Vyas. 6-30 Anwarbai. 6-50 Sur Mandal. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Latest in Science. Talk in Hindustani by S. A. Hashmi. 8-13 Faqiruddin. 8-31 Bed Time Story. By S. H. K. Bakhtiari. 8-43 Anwarbai. 9-0 Sur-Mandal. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Paul Strauss. 10-0 Man in Mars. A talk Sir S. M. Sulaiman. 10-15 Paul Strauss. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc|s.

p.m.
5-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 G. S. Margodhe. 7-20 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 Anwarbai. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Mehboob Jan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Sur Mandal. 10-25 Narayan Rao Vyas. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc|s, and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc|s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.
12-36 Songs from Films. 12-51 Variety Programme. Weather. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Musical Programme 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Sudhiranjan Roy Choudhuri. 5-51 Abinash Banerjee. 6-1 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy. 6-16 Bhabani Das. 6-36 Variety of Modern Bengali Songs. By Haren Chatterjee and Uma Bose. and others. 7-16 Dabir Khan. 7-51 Is Wardha Scheme Practicable? Debate in Bengali. Between Anath Bose and K. D. Ghosh. 6-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 K. C. Dey. 8-41 Maya Banerjee. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Short Organ Recital. 9-36 I Spy with my little Eye. Talk by Stella Brown. 9-51 Air-o-Technics.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

a.m.
7-30 Vilayat Khan. 7-45 Khyber Orchestra. Dhun Jaunpuri. 7-50 Munawwar Sultana. 8-5 Alap on Sarangi. By Inyat Husain. 8-10 Tamancha Jan.

5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Orchestra. 6-35 Munawar Sultana. 6-55 Vilayat Khan. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Tamancha Jan. 7-45 Khattaks, talk in Hindustani by F. M. K. Khattak. 8-0 Vilayat Khan. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Tamancha Jan. 8-45 'Hath ki Rawani'. A humorous sketch. 8-55 Munawar Sultana. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tamancha Jan. 9-57 A geet. 10-0 Variety.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.

P.M.
6-0 The Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Malika Pukhrajbai. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Ata Mohammad. 7-20 Inayat Ali. 7-25 Nazar Mohiyuddin. 7-45 Malika Pukhrajbai. 8-5 Ata Mohammad. 8-15 Gugga: The King of Snakes, talk in Hindustani by Hamid Ali Khan. 8-30 Nazar Mohiyuddin. 8-50 Ata Mohammad. 9-5 Malika Pukhrajbai. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tuberculosis and how to combat it, talk by G. F. Taylor. 10-0 Majlis-i-Mausiqi. 10-15 Siraj Ahmed. 10-20 Ata Mohammad. 10-35 Bhai Ghulam Mohammad. 10-40 Malika Pukhrajbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.16 Mc|s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19|82 m.)
GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53 m.).

P.M.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 And So to Gardens. 8-30 Arthur Salisbury and Orchestra. 9-0 In Town Tonight. 9-30 News. 9-50 Ronald Gourely in Pianoforte. Improvisations. 10-0 Friends to Tea.

Aga Khan Hockey

Bombay City Avenge Defeat

Young Sports Eliminated By 6 Goals To 3

Sunday was the day for the forwards in all the three matches decided in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament as goal-getting seemed to be an easy job.

The Bombay City F. C., who were beaten by the Young Sports in the Provincial Hockey Championship, avenged their defeat on Sunday, when they scored as many as 6 goals against their opponents' 3.

GRIM DETERMINATION.

The City players opened with grim determination and soon after the bully-off had the Young Sports subdued.

Gaitely, the new leader of the City attack, justified his inclusion in the side and was alone responsible for 3 out of the 6 goals.

EARLY LEAD.

Gaitely gave the City an early lead when he opened their account in the 5th minute and followed this up with the second goal a little later. Following this the Bombay City completely outclassed their opponents and at half-time they were 5 goals up while the Young Sports had 1 goal against their name.

The Young Sports improved things in the second half as a result of which they scored 2 goals while the City completed the tally with half-a-dozen, the final score being 6—3.

The Result:—

BOMBAY CITY	6 goals.
YOUNG SPORTS	3 goals.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY CITY:—Ernst; Brackstone and Rodrigues; Gidney, D'Souza and O'Connor; Pereira, D'Cunha, Gaitely, Almeida and D'Penha.

YOUNG SPORTS:—X. B. Fernandes; F. D'Souza and Roberts; E. Carvalho, S. D'Souza and H. Carvalho; P. Sullivan, Oliveira, Murzello, D'Mello and A. D'Souza.

Umpires:—Messrs C. D'Souza and Rodrigues.

AT ASSOCIATION GROUND.

Two matches were played at the Esplanade ground. In the first the Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students defeated the Port Trust by 5 goals to 1 in the re-play.

The Result:—

CHRIST CHURCH & BARNES EX-STUDENTS	5 goals.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST	1 goal.

The Teams were:—

CHRIST CHUCH & BARNES EX-STUDENTS:—Miskeith; Barnett and D'Souza; Thomas, Harper and Abrahams; Walsh, Peters, Lloyd, Coutts and Nutthal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST:—Pereira; Varel and D'Silva; Quinn, Correy and Cooke; Elkins, Jeffries, S. Corke, L. Corke and Duarte.

CHESHIRES WIN.

The second match, at the Association ground on Sunday, which was played between the Cheshire Regiment and Cathedral and John Conon Old Boys, resulted in an easy victory for the former by 5 goals to nil.

The Result:—

CHESHIRES:—	5 goals.
CATHEDRAL & JOHN CONON OLD BOYS:—	Nil.

The teams were:—

CHESHIRES:—Ryder; Dawlearn and Tossey; Robinson, Fordham and G. Rees; Freeman, Brookes, Wells, W. Rees and White.

CATHEDRAL & JOHN CONON OLD BOYS:—Gordon; Spilling and McKelvie, A. Ring, T. Ring and Farla; Brown, Abraham, C. Ring, Carey and Pitt.

AUSTIN NOT AVAILABLE FOR DAVIS CUP

LONDON, March 19.

Austin will not be available for this year's Davis Cup.—Reuter.

For tireless, effortless riding the Raleigh bicycle is supreme. Designed by expert mechanics, using only the best materials, Raleigh cycles meet every demand made of them. Reliability and long life are guaranteed with this beautifully finished cycle. You'll feel safer and more comfortable on a Raleigh.

A match to a Passing Show—and nervous strain is gone! Their cool, bracing qualities quickly soothe you, and they benefit your health, too!

IT PAYS YOU
TO PAY A VISIT
TO THE 4th
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
NOW OPEN AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN DAILY 5 P.M. TO 11 P.M.
THE CHOICEST OF SWADESHI GOODS FROM EVERY CORNER OF INDIA NOW SPREAD BEFORE YOU TO SELECT AT A BARGAIN.
A VARIETY OF SIDE SHOWS ...

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 5, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 18, 1357
Parsi: Meher 17, 1307
Hightide: 2-23, 15-27
Lowtide: 8-39, 21-03
Sunrise; 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council will be held on Thursday (24th March) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Room (1st floor) Civil Secretariat, Fort.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

VAGH SCHOOL BASSEIN

Foundation Stone To Be Laid To-day By Premier

The foundation stone of the Extension Building of the R. P. Vagh High School, Bassein, be laid to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie will give away the prizes.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Peunics From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 1-30, 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day day at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Souls at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Programme Of Matches For The Week

The following is the programme of the matches in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament for the ensuing week:—

Tuesday, March 22nd, 5-30 p.m. University of Bombay vs. B. R. A. Sports Club, B. P. H. A. Ground.

4-30 p.m. B. E. S. T. Sports Club vs. Bombay Contingent A. F. I. Gymkhana Ground.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. "Times of India" S. C. Gymkhana Ground.

Wednesday, March 23rd 5-30 p.m. Customs A. C. vs. Khatau Sports Club or Lusitanians "B."

Thursday, March 24th, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" or "Times of India" S. C. vs. Bombay Telephone Co.'s S. C. Gymkhana Ground.

Friday, March 25th, 5-30 p.m Lusitanians "A" vs. Bombay Port Trust or Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys.

Saturday, March 26th, 5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Railway vs. Brijraj Young Men, Kirkee.

Sunday, March 27th, 5-30 p.m. Poona United vs. Winners of "F."

Landlords' Move For Compromise With Tenants

As the landlord had personally come down to Madhav Bhuvan DeLisle Road and had given his own terms of compromise to the committee members, a meeting of all the tenants to consider those terms was held on the 16th instant under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Tenants League with Mr. G. S. Kanthi in the chair.

Messrs. Rajaram N. Sawant, Harilal Parekh and Deodhar spoke in the meeting supporting the action of Committee and authorising the Committee members to carry on negotiations with the landlord on the lines suggested by the Committee and approved unanimously by the tenants in the general meeting

Main terms of the compromise are as under:—

(1) Rent question to be settled on the lines suggested by the Committee.

(2) No victimisation either of any of the committee members or tenant.

(3) Landlord to give recognition to the 'G Ward Tenants League' and the Committee of the Madhav Bhuvan tenants.

(4) If there is any dispute between the landlord and a particular tenant who is a member of the League, the Committee should be given a chance to settle the dispute and the tenant should not be served with notice to vacate the premises without consulting the Committee.

Dadar Middle School Prize Distribution

The prize distribution of the Dadar Middle School was performed on Sunday at 4 p.m. when Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

While welcoming the President, Mr. Anantharam Vaidya, Solicitor, related certain difficulties he had to face during the Non-co-operation Movement. After certain interesting item like Garba Dance and the play, "Hamlet," prizes were distributed. A short report of the School was read out by the Principal wherein he mentioned activities of Boy Scouts, Physical Culture development, excursions, crafts.

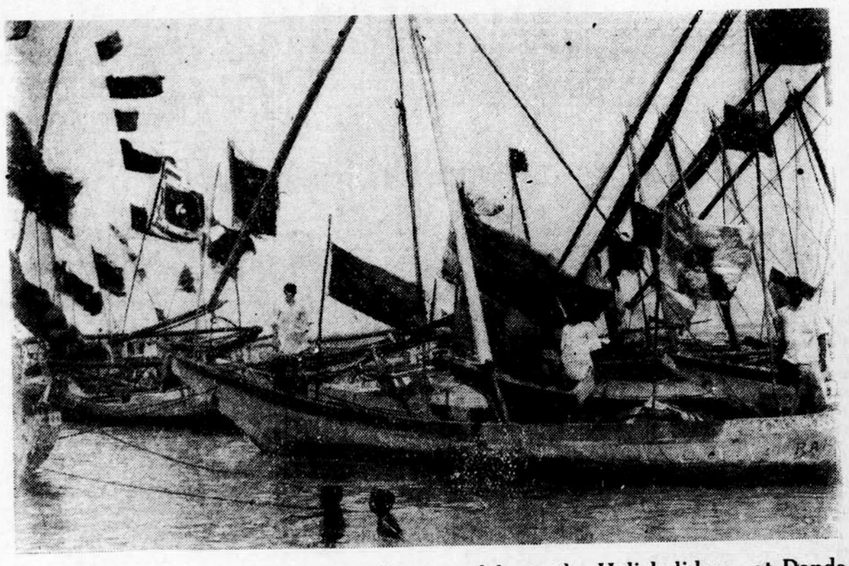
Coming to the question of finance he appealed to philanthropists and other donors to help the institution which has to be satisfied with moderate fees. He finally appealed the public to help him in converting the Middle School into a full-fledged High School.

The President while thanking the Principal and the institution for inviting him to preside, congratulated the head of the institution on its success.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Light Motor Patrol at Wakola on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the Indian Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Association in the Town Hall Compound on Sunday.



Fishing boats Decorated with various flags to celebrate the Holi holidays at Danda Near Bombay

Stop Decimation Of N. Canara Population

Need Of Gun Licenses To Ward Off Ravages Of Wild Animals

LIFT TAX ON POOR MAN'S "TALICHAKKE", PLEADS KALELKAR

Enumerating the grievances of the residents of North Canara District which were brought to his notice during a week's tour, covering visits to as many as 30 villages, Kaka Kalelkar at a public meeting held at Forbes Gujerati Hall, Bombay, on Sunday, remarked, that the time had come when the popular ministry of the Province should bestir itself.

Mr. S. Palekar presided.

REVISE FOREST LAWS

Referring to the hardship entailed by the Forest Laws, the speaker observed that administration of those laws was callous. The time had come, he declared, to revise those antiquated laws and since the new Ministry was responsible to the people and since change of administration could not involve any conflict of interests between the forests and the inhabitants living around those forests, he did not see why a change in the administration of those laws could not be effected.

But even if there could be any conflict, it was necessary to placate the people at the expense of the forests, because the interests of the people should come first.

After destroying the tracts of unnecessary forests, he pointed out, attempts should be made to convert those areas into vegetable plantations, like cocoanut and mango grooves or into coffee plantations.

Kaka Kalelkar emphasised that the officers of the Government should interpret and administer the laws in the interests of the people and the Government should see that this is done.

He, however, assured them that the Government, being a popular Government, might do something in the matter and, although reforms could not be rushed the people might count upon the Government at least for progressive legislation.

NEED OF GUN LICENSES

Secondly, there was the question of gun licenses. The savages of wild animals on crops and men made it an absolute necessity in North Canara. There was no danger of any outbreak of trouble or communal disturbances. The Canara district had an exemplary and spotless record so far as criminal proclivities were concerned. If the Government followed a liberal policy in the issue of gun licenses in North Canara, it would be really a great relief to the people of the district.

BAD ROADS

Thirdly, roads were either not properly constructed for purposes of transport or for travel, and were in a decrepit and dilapidated condition. Moreover, the conveyance charges were exorbitant and "absentee landlordism" worsened matters.

HARDEST ON POOR

The most heart-rending problem of the district, Kaka Kalelkar observed, was that of 'Talichakki'—a kind of powder taken out of the pith of a genus of palm tree. This "Tali-chakki" was turned into something like "Canjee", the speaker added, and the people lived on it. It was doubtful whether it was any food at all, for human consumption! The speaker had seen people living on such a food.

It was astounding to learn, on top of such conditions, that a tax was levied on "Tali-chakki'. The Government was getting only a paltry sum by way of tax proceeds which was just about a couple of thousand rupees.

In short, the inroads on crops and damage to life caused by wild animals, which infested the forests, heavy taxation and malaria, the speaker concluded, were practically decimating the population of the district.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED

New President Of Nagpur Municipality

NAGPUR, March 20.

The Congress Party triumphed to-day, when in the election of new officer bearers of the Nagpur Municipality held at the Town Hall, it secured all the three Offices. The Congress Municipal Party commands approximately three-fourths majority in a House of 52 members.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

Mr. G. D. Dhavale, acting President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, who was the only candidate, was unanimously elected new President of the Municipality. Loud cheers greeted the announcement and his uncontested election. Mr. E. S. Patwardhan and Mr. N. S. Harkare, both Congress nominees, were elected Vice-Presidents, while Maulana Sah Natique, the third candidate was defeated.

Mr. G. D. Dhavale thanking the Pressmen for their good wishes on his unanimous election, appealed to the Press of Nagpur to fully cooperate with him during his term of office.

FIRST WOMAN PRESIDENT.

Miss Avi J. Cama, Advocate, was elected President of the Nagpur Civil Station Sub-Committee last evening defeating Mr. P. K. Salve (who is leader of the Congress Municipal Party) by six to four votes, causing considerable surprise in Congress circles. One Congress member was absent, and another joined the Opposition party. Miss Cama is the first Lady President of the Sub-Committee.—A P

INDIA WILL BE FREE IN OUR LIFETIME

Subhas' Reply To Citizens' Address

CALCUTTA, March 20.

A reception was given to Mr. Subas Chandra Bose on behalf of the citizens of North Calcutta. Mr. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, President of the North Calcutta District Congress Committee, presided. Mr. Bose was garlanded on behalf of forty different organisations.

On behalf of the citizens of North Calcutta, Mr. Mazumdar presented Mr. Bose with an address enclosed in an artistic silver casket

NO IDLE TALK.

Mr. Bose declared that it was not idle talk when he said that India would be free in their life time.

Mr. Bose dwelt at length on the present international situation and said that if they studied developments in the international situation, it would not be difficult for them to realise that "the British Empire was declining in power everyday". He advised every Indian and every lover of India's freedom to keep himself informed of what was happening in the world to-day.

Mr. Bose concluded with an appeal to Bengal Congressmen to work united under the banner of the Congress and to bring in the Muslims and Scheduled Castes members to the Congress fold in large numbers.—A. P.

MEDICAL COLLEGE STRIKE

Principal Bhatia Explains How It Was Called Off

Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, Principal, Grant Medical College, writes:—

With the object of improving the standard of Medical Education, especially in regard to Clinical instruction the authorities of the Grant Medical College decided sometime ago to introduce certain changes. They consist in revising the arrangements regarding the allotment of batches for Hospital work during the three years of clinical training and also in making the hospital terms quite separate from the College terms. This is the recognised practice in many Medical Schools. It had two advantages. Firstly, it gave the students longer period of clinical training and second, it improved the ratio of the number of patients which each student has to look after. The amount of vacation had to be reduced to 15 days every 6 months or one month in the course of the year. The students represented that this was too short. The College Council considered their request, and it was decided that the changes may be made later as considered necessary. In its initial stage the new arrangement applied to the 3rd year students only. On a further representation from the students, the Principal promised on Friday last, 11th March, that the matter would be reconsidered at a special meeting of the College Council. After this the students in a meeting decided to go on strike from Tuesday, 15th March.

On Monday, 14th instant, again the Principal assured the students that their request was going to be considered at a special meeting of the College Council on Tuesday, 15th instant at 11 a.m. and advised them not to give up their work. On Tuesday, however, the strike began. The College Council saw the difficulties of the students and modified the rules regarding the grant of vacation leave but they said, that until the strike was called off, they would not consider their demands. On Thursday afternoon, the students suspended the strike and resumed their normal work, when the Principal addressed them and explained the new changes as well as the new regulations as modified by the College Council. On Friday evening, 18th instant, the students held a general meeting in which they said they were satisfied and decided to call off the strike.

IN SEARCH OF TRUTH

Well-Known Bombay Hindu Merchant Joins Wardha Ashram

"The Chronicle" understands that Mr. Moonilal Mehra, thirty-six years old son of Rao Bahadur Doonichand Mehra of Amritsar, whose annual income per year is not less than Rs. 3 lakhs, has decided to give up all his business connections and join the Ashram at Wardha with a view to find out the true path of "Love and Truth" by becoming a pupil of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Moonilal is the head of his father's firm in Bombay. Rao Bahadur Doonichand Mehra's firm is more than hundred years old. Their principal business is piece-goods. The firm is the Selling Agents of Buckingham Mills of Madras. Mr Moonilal's yearly income is estimated to be Rs. 3 lakhs. In an interview with a Press representative he said that he was in search of true love and truth. For this purpose he started studying religious books, met Pandits, Sadhus and Sanyasis, but he failed to find out Love and Truth. He believes that there is only one man in the world, who can show him the path to true love and truth. With this view he has decided to withdraw himself from all business and join the Ashram at Wardha with Mahatma Gandhi's permission. He has yet to apply to Mahatmaji to accept him as an inmate of the Ashram He proposes to go to Wardha as soon as Mahatmaji returns there from Calcutta.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin

We extremely regret that in the Special Jubilee Number of the "Bombay Chronicle," which is published to-day, the letterpress to the photo of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, one of the Ex-Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle," inadvertently described him as "the late Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin". The mistake was discovered in time for being rectified in most of the copies printed. Unfortunately a few copies of the Number were dispatched through post before the mistake was discovered. We offer our sincere apology to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

LAMPKIN, NOTED AMERICAN VIOLINIST IN BOMBAY!

J. LAMPKIN.

Mr. Joseph Lampkin is one of the greatest American born violinists and one of the most gifted virtuosos in the world.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

PUBLIC HEALTH

The question of public health in its various aspects figured prominently in the last few days' discussion on Budget grants in the Bombay Assembly. The discussion was lively, if a little desultory, and many constructive suggestions were offered to Government by members of all the parties in the House. Most members regretted—not without cause—that public health did not yet receive the attention and financial assistance it deserved. The Minister for Health himself admitted that it was one more case of the spirit being willing but the flesh being weak and the pocket empty. But he pointed out at the same time that more funds were now being set apart for public health than ever before and better methods to promote it were being taken or contemplated by Government. Of special importance is his scheme of "health unit organisation" designed to inaugurate sound rural health work of all types in a selected portion of the Presidency, to demonstrate modern methods of practical approach to rural health problems, to serve as a field training centre for all grades of public health personnel in the Presidency and also to exercise its influence over the control of epidemics.

Need For Propaganda

Lack of funds is doubtless a serious hindrance in promoting public health. But that very fact should strengthen the determination of Government and other public bodies to make a little go a long way. This can be done to a large extent by enlisting the free co-operation of the public and by spreading, through the medium of an army of qualified workers, practical but sound knowledge of the methods of promoting public health, with special reference to preventive rather than curative methods. In this way the present health-week propaganda can be made a great deal more educative than it has been so far. Common health knowledge, particularly with regard to sanitation, and simple methods of combating epidemics, should figure prominently in every scheme of adult education and in the text books for primary schools. Local bodies and schools can and should play an important part in developing a health conscience among the people. But Government should take the initiative, wherever necessary, in making those bodies realise their duty in the matter.

Vaccination And Sanitation

The question of compulsory vaccination and revaccination in combating small-pox was warmly discussed in the Assembly. At present vaccination is compulsory in those areas where the local bodies ask for compulsion, and the fact that a large number of these bodies in the Presidency have asked for and ensured compulsion shows that vaccination is accepted by the bulk of the people as giving a fair measure of immunity from small-pox. But a few question the need for compulsion while a few others propose compulsory revaccination. The former cited certain facts and figures suggesting the futility of vaccination. But Dr. Gilder cited another set of facts and figures to show the potency of vaccination in preventing small-pox. He pointed out for instance, that during the Franco-German war there were 125,000 attacks of and 23,000 deaths from small-pox in the French army, while during the last Great War France maintained a special vaccination department for the army, and the result was that there were only 12 cases of small-pox. The difference is too striking to be accidental or due merely to difference in sanitary measures. Many of the alleged bad results of vaccination are probably due to bad serum and negligence on the part of the vaccinated. If, on the whole, the balance of benefit is in favour of vaccination, revaccination, under proper safeguards, should be encouraged at least on a voluntary basis. But the practice of vaccination and revaccination should never mean the neglect sanitation. Vaccination can at best prevent only one disease while thorough sanitation is a remedy against a whole host of them. Sanitation, however, can be thorough only if the Government, local bodies and the public co-operate wholeheartedly.

Stock Exchange Reform

The Government of Bombay have issued orders on those recommendations of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee Report which did not involve any legal difficulty. The recommendations fall into two categories, those which can be implemented without legislation and others involving amendments to the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. As a result of reckless speculation and gambling mania which existed in the year 1935, Government had appointed an Enquiry Committee to report on the organisation and methods of working of the local Stock Exchange and to consider whether any modifications were desirable in the interest of the investing public. The Committee, which consisted of Mr. W. B. Morison, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, issued a questionnaire dealing with most important points and about seventy-two replies were received from leading businessmen and about twenty-one witnesses were examined in person. After a considerable thought and labour the Committee submitted the report in March last year, but owing to Ministerial changes no attention was given to the report. But now the matter is under serious consideration and one member of the Assembly has given notice of a resolution recommending the adoption of the report and margin system. Correspondence passed between the Government and the Share and Stock Brokers' Association and the final reply by the latter was given in January last. However, the most important aspect seems to have escaped the notice of Government. The Morison Committee recognised that reasonable facilities for speculative transactions were a necessity and, instead of a direct method to control reckless speculation and do away with gambling mania, suggested indirect methods to achieve the object. The Committee stated: "We have tried to keep in view as our main aim the desirability of setting up this high standard of business conduct for the Bombay Stock Exchange and the many of the recommendations we make, whether they pertain to the organisation of the Stock Exchange as a whole or to the constituent parts of it, have this aim as their basis, and we wish to *emphasize* that, in the main, our recommendations are interdependent, and, except for those which deal with detailed or routine matters, non-acceptance of one recommendation may render the remainder ineffective." From the above remarks it will be realised that there is no room for give and take policy. Government asked the Association to accept all recommendations, but on one or another plea, some of them have remained unaccepted and now Government have issued orders on those which are acceptable to the Association. Thus it is evident that the Association is not willing to extend its co-operation in initiating healthy and permanent reforms and is reluctant to accept all the recommendations. Government in turn are also not inclined to compel it to carry out all the recommendations and the high aims which the Morison Committee enatertained seem to have been frustrated. Half-hearted reforms will be of no use as there are ways of evading rules and regulations.

It goes without saying that there must be a free and continuous market which can ensure price stability and encourage the habit of investing with a view to provide capital for industrial enterprises which constitute the urgent need of the country at present. The Stock Exchange, while it provides facility for speculation, does not mean it as a privilege to professionals to squeeze weak operators. The Morison Committee found that there was excessive speculation on the local Stock Exchange which must be checked and that undesirable activities must be stopped. The powers vested in the Board are to be used in case of a national or international crisis in extremely grave circumstances. Trading should not be suspended for reasons of "Bear Raids" or "Corners." Every broker and operator must realise the risks involved in extensive speculative operations. Government have no rule-making power, but if the Government take the responsibility of providing an ideal exchange, there is no question of choice. Those important recommendations which are yet to be considered must be examined in the true spirit and the Stock Exchange, which enjoys a monopoly, must help the Government in implementing them as both of them have the common ideal before them of providing an ideal market with a high standard of business.

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Need For Key Industry

(BY DR. V. S. DUBEY, Benares Hindu University)

India has to depend upon foreign countries for the supply of most of the things of absolute necessity in this age. A list of Indian imports shows that we are dependent upon foreign nations for the supply of products of key industries. We have no chemical industry worth the name, no metallurgical industry except that of Tata's, no heavy machinery industry producing either electrical machinery or heavy power plant. Our position as regards national self-defence is worse than that of any other country in the world. If our foreign supplies are cut off by chance, it will be impossible for India to resist a foreign invader for a single day. There cannot be any talk of "Furna Swaraj" as long as our present condition continues. Hence it is one of the most important duties of the Congress Government to create during the next ten years a vast industrial system, which may be of great help to the country in times of peace and war, so that when we get Swaraj, we may be able to defend out motherland without British or any other foreign help. All the key industries must be established in the country during next ten years and these are as follows:

1. Metallurgical Industry.
2. Chemical Industry.
3. Heavy Machinery Industry including aircraft.

I am sure that if the Provincial Congress Governments draw out a definite industrial programme and try to follow it during the next ten years, it will be possible to make the country self-sufficient in all her requirements of vital necessities for peace and war.

Foreign Invasion

As regards the industrialisation of the country there is one more danger ahead against which we have to guard ourselves. We have been reading in papers recently that Imperial Chemical Industries wants to open factories for manufacturing chemicals in some parts of India, a Swedish concern wants to open a metallurgical concern in India and some other American companies want to open other chemical industries in some centres of India and so on. We see in all this a process by which our key industries will be monopolised by the foreigners with the result that they will never be in our hands again as it is almost an impossible task for any Indian concern to compete with these big foreign companies. Once these industries are established by foreigners, it will be a very difficult task to bring them under national control without arousing international complications. Hence it becomes the duty of the Congress Government to think over this problem.

Ownership

The other problem which the Congress Government has to think about is that of the ownership of these big industries to be evolved in the near future. The capitalist system is crumbling down. Even in those countries in which this huge industrialisation has been brought about by the capitalist system, the new socialistic governments are trying to bring these concerns under public control. In India socialism is bound to make a great head-way in future, so now when we are on the threshold of great industrial revolution it is essential for the Government to settle the question of ownership of these key industries. The Congress Government must decide at this very time as to how far they are prepared to allow this industrialisation to be carried out under the old capitalist system without any kind of government control. The decision of this question at this time might avoid a bitter struggle between

(Continued on page 8 col. 5)

DR. SIGMUND FREUD AND THE NAZIS

Vienna Professor Who Revealed The World Of The Unconscious And Influenced Modern Thought

(By "Observateur")

"I repeat, that the profound sympathy between the two spheres (literature and psycho-analysis) had existed for a long time unperceived. Actually we know that Sigmund Freud, that mighty spirit in whose honour we are gathered together, founder of psycho-analysis as a general method of research and as a therapeutic technique, trod the steep path alone and independently, as physician and natural scientist without knowing that reinforcement and encouragement lay to his hand in literature. He did not know Nietzsche, scattered throughout whose pages one finds premonitory flashes of truly Freudian insight; he did not know novelists whose romantic-biologic fantasies so often approach so astonishingly close to analytic conceptions.....and finally, he did not know Schopenhauer, the melancholy symphonist of a philosophy of the instinct, groping for change and redemption...."

When last year, Prof. Freud's eightieth birthday was celebrated in Vienna Thomas Mann the celebrated author of 'Buddenbrooks and Magis Mountain,' uttered these words; and coming as the tribute does from a German writer who more than any other has successfully interpreted the spirit and tradition of real German achievement, they would enable even those who are not acquainted at first hand with the writing of Prof. Freud to form an idea of the position the world famous Vienna psychologist occupies in the world of literature and science.

Glory That Was Vienna

There is every possibility of the Nazis arresting Prof. Freud, as a Reuter's agency message reports at the time of writing although it is to be hoped that they would not perhaps remain quite blind to the reaction that is bound to be produced in world opinion if violent hands were laid on the eighty year old scientist. Vienna had survived so far the fate of other centres of European culture even after the establishment of fascism by Dr. Dollfuss in Austria and enjoyed till the time of Nazi invasion the reputation as the Mecca of medical science, psychology and various other allied sciences seeking refuge in this European capital against the onslaught of Nazi destruction and intolerance of everything that did not allow to be dominated by the Nazi ideology. Vienna has so far been associated not only as the home of Freud who has so profoundly influenced this epoch with his individual achievement in the field of modern psychology but also as the city where Jung, Adler and other scientists had established their famous clinics. Her fame, indeed, as a surgical centre where flocked men from every country to imbibe knowledge, enhanced the prestige of German science in the comprehensive sense.

Racial Fanaticism

According to the figures published by Nazi propaganda, nearly 80 per cent of the doctors as well as lawyers in Vienna are of Jewish extraction and one can easily imagine the state to which Vienna will already have been reduced with the typical Aryan clean-up. The extent to which Nazi anti-Semitism is carried out is quite incredible and the following statement reproduced from Dr. R. A. Brady's 'German Fascism' is characteristic of the Nazi ideas of culture:

Dr. George Nortin, President of the University of Colorado and visiting Professor of American History and Institutions at the University of Berlin in 1932-33 tells of the episode in which the Rector of the University of Berlin was forced out of office because he refused to allow the Nazi student federation, the 'Studentenschaft,' to post certain thesis on the walls of the University. One of them read: "No person of Jewish blood can think German. Therefore, when a jew writes German, he lies. Therefore, whenever henceforth a Jewish professor or student publishes a book or a piece of research he must write on the title page: "I am a Jew, and this is a translation from the Hebrew into the German language."

"War Against Truth"

The present situation of German literature and science is explained by such unparalleled racial fanaticism. Professor Sigmund Freud has no doubt the misfortune of having been born a Jew and he has in addition been guilty of being the author of Freudianism which the Nazis detest not only because psycho-analysis, in its application to the Nazi pattern of behaviour is the least flattering but also because the entire mental attitude that accepts the Freudian theories is repudiated entirely by the Nazi

(Continued on Page 13, col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"CHRONICLE" SILVER JUBILEE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" completed twenty-five years of its existence on 2nd March last. It was decided to celebrate its Silver Jubilee on Naoroz day (to-day), which is an auspicious day, by the publication of a Special Jubilee Number. On this happy occasion the "Chronicle" has received messages of appreciation and good wishes as well as contributions on different aspects of national life, in which great changes have taken place during the last twenty-five years. To all those who have sent these messages and contributions "The Chronicle" offers its gratitude. We extremely regret that some of these contributions, owing to pressure on the space, could not be included in the Special Jubilee Number which is issued separately to-day. We publish some of these articles in to-day's issue of the paper and propose publishing others in a subsequent issue. Mahatma Gandhi in his message says that the "Chronicle" "is not merely a newspaper, but an institution which must grow with the growth of the Nation." That was the ideal which inspired Pherozeshah Mehta and his colleagues who established the paper. It was always kept in view by all those who controlled and conducted the paper in the past and it will be the constant endeavour of those, who are now associated with its control and conduct, to see that the paper lives upto that ideal.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF "REALISM"

The situation in Europe has eased somewhat? But has it really eased? Lithuania has surrendered to Poland and Czecho-Slovakia is about to yield to an appreciable degree to the Germans. And thus there is comparatively less danger of an immediate war in Europe. But this can hardly be said to have improved the position at all. All that has happened is that two countries have been successfully blackmailed by a combination of two things, certainty of aggression on the part of International Fascism and the utter cowardice which manifestly and virtually avowedly informs the foreign policy of the leader of European democracy. The net result—it is so tragically obvious—can only be further stimulus to Fascist blackmail and gunmanship. It is due to this stimulus that General Franco has resorted to another campaign of bestial frightfulness from the air inspite of British persuasion the language of which excites contempt and irritation. And it is due to this stimulus that Nazis have embarked, with conscious impunity, on a policy which is resulting in a series of suicides in Austria. British foreign policy has much to answer for to humanity and history.

GUERILLA TACTICS TELL.

It is pleasant to note that the Japanese have met with such serious reverses in the Shansi region that so far from claiming victories that they did not win they have actually admitted some of their troubles. They have abandoned attempts to cross the Yellow River in Shansi—we believe it was claimed to have been duly crossed a good few days ago!—and admit Chinese operations behind their lines causing serious harassment and difficulties to their communications. Indeed the Chinese have met with such success in this respect that the Japanese are forced to make a detour of 300 miles in order to send supplies to Taiyuau. All this is a confirmation of the effectiveness of the guerila tactics to which the Chinese are now seriously resorting and which will finally drive the enemy out of the country. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Vernon Bartlett, a European observer of repute, who has just returned from China, says that the ultimate victory will be China's.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

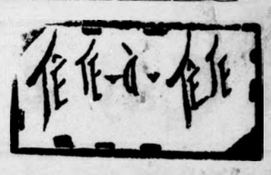
We deeply deplore the communal riots that have taken place in several parts of the country owing to the Holi and Moharrum festivals clashing with each other. Most deplorable are the riots in the U. P. which have been responsible for the death of ten persons and injuries to about sixty. All-India will learn with grief that one of the victims of communal frenzy was Mr. Pashupatinath Gupta, a Congress worker, who was fatally stabbed while attempting to restore peace with the help and goodwill of Muslims. We would not attach undue political significance to these riots. But in any case serious attempts must be made to prevent their recurrence. It is also essential that the Congress attempts at a complete communal settlement should be expedited. It is dangerous to wait indefinitely for a most favourable time for negotiations in the matter.

CRISIS IN SIND

The defeat of the Sind Government in the Assembly creates a fairly serious constitutional situation in the province. The adoption of a token cut in the grant for general administration and the subsequent rejection of the entire demand under general admission minus the token cut constitute a virtual censure motion which the Ministry cannot decently ignore. Theoretically it is open to that body to carry on and to the Governor to send back the refused demand to the House for reconsideration. But we doubt if the Cabinet would venture to approve of such a procedure, which is a clear violation of the principle of responsible Government. In all probability the Premier will resign and form a new Coalition Ministry including representatives of some of the Opposition groups. In any case the Congress Party cannot join the Coalition unless, among other things, the latter accepts the Congress policy.

PREMIER KHER'S ASSURANCE

In his inaugural speech at the fourth industrial fair organised by the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Kher gave a categorical assurance that his Government would not lag behind in its efforts to promote the use of Swadeshi. The Premier detailed the various steps that the Bombay Cabinet had taken to foster the growth of indigenous industries and he made the opportune announcement that a Committee for the economic and industrial survey of the province would be soon appointed. Such a Committee will be very helpful in chalking out a practical programme for the guidance of the Government and its appointment will thus be widely welcomed. At the same time Mr. Kher rightly warned the public against expecting any magical achievements in the near future. For the provincial governments are considerably handicapped in the matter of giving protection to swadeshi industries and there are many limitations upon their powers in this field. There is, however, plenty of scope even in the well-defined sphere of provincial autonomy for aiding the growth of small-scale industries and it is needless to add that this aspect of national reconstruction will naturally claim a good deal of attention of the various Congress Governments in the near future.



Apropos of the Harijan Temple Entry Proclamation in the Indore State, the rumour is incorrect that Comrade Jamnadas Mehta and Doctor Ambedkar are about to issue a strong protest against the Proclamation as also the aggravating reply of His Highness the Maharaja on the following grounds:—

(1) That it constitutes an unwarranted violation of the orthodox Hindu right to separate sanctity, and

(2) That it constitutes an unwarranted invasion of the orthodox Harijan right to separate identity.

* * *

As a result of his work in Bengal, Gandhiji felt so exhausted one day that he had to abandon his evening prayers.

Here is an opportunity.

The very much-worried and harassed Mr. A. K. Fuzlul Haq should rush to the Mahatma with a strong suggestion that in the interests of the latter's own spiritual and physical well-being he should leave Bengal forthwith.

* * *

Talking of the harassed Mr. Fazlul Haq, the co-alition of the Proja, Independent Proja and Schedule Castes Parties must be stopped by law, if necessary:—

Since its avowed object is to turn Mr. Fazlul Haq and Co out (1) it further renders Islam in danger and it should be declared illegal and members called upon to execute bonds of good behaviour or (2) it endangers life and property—even though only the life of the Haq Ministry and its salary—and should therefore be banned as a terrorist organisation and members interned in their homes.

* * *

Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah has lost his majority in the Sind Assembly.

It is really a disappointing thought that Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto now being a Public Service Commissionaire—sorry we mean commissioner, will not be induced to say anything on the subject.

* * *

If, says Herr Hitler, "I had not acted immediately Austria might have had the same fate as Spain. I prevented a terrible nightmare."

We have no doubt that—except, of course, Austria—it suited all concerned.

Herr Hitler was saved the sanguinary bother of sending arms, ammunition and "volunteers" from Germany and the noble democracies of Europe were spared the embarrassment of active non-intervention and impartiality.

* * *

The Lithuanian Cabinet has accepted the demands of Poland.

Britain, we hope, has conveyed her congratulations and compliments and thanks to the parties—BOTH of them—concerned.

* * *

We also hope that the deeply gratified Mr. Chamberlain will take the earliest opportunity of pointing this as an example of amicable settlement of disputes and a welcome guide by Poland and Lithuania, to a world racked by conflicts.

* * *

A Reuter message from Barcelona, dated March 18, said "A fifth air raid (by the Spanish rebels) to-day lasted 35 minutes and was the longest and the worst in the past 48 hours."

Whereat the Right Honourable Government of Great Britain has made strong humanitarian representations to- BOTH parties.

* * *

The French Government, it is reported, have sharply protested to Salamanca (rebel headquarters) against the repeated air attacks on Barcelona.

The British Government would—if they had to do it—sharply protest to the bombed victims as well as to the bombing attackers.

Which is the difference between the emotional French and the realistic British.

Nazi Mailed Fist In Action

Suicides Galore In Austria

Fate Of Ex-Minister Editor And Historian

Pitiful Plight Of 200,000 Jews: Short-Shrift To Their Business

VIENNA, March 20

The new administration is rapidly assuming control of every aspect of public life in Austria.

There has been a purge in every department of administration, particularly, in the police. Hardly any Austrian police is visible in Vienna. All the duties are taken over by Herr Himmler's men.

SUICIDES GALORE

Two very dark sides of the picture of the Nazi success are:—Firstly, the number of suicides of prominent opponents to the regime many of which are not published.

The latest include Neustadtsuermer ex-Austrian Minister of the Interior, Kurt Sonnenfeld, editor of the ("Neuefreiepresse," and Egon Friedel, distinguished historian.

PLIGHT OF JEWS

SECONDLY, THE PITIFUL PLIGHT OF 200,000 JEWS IN VIENNA WHO SUDDENLY FIND THEMSELVES FACED WITH THE MOST SEVERE FORM OF ANTI-SEMITISM. FULLY 90 PER CENT. OF THE SHOPS IN VIENNA HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER. FEW OF THOSE LEFT AT PRESENT DO ANY BUSINESS. BEREFT OF LIVELIHOOD AND UNABLE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY, AND TREATED LIKE CATTLE BY THE RULING CLASSES, THE JEWS ARE DESPERATE. SUICIDES ARE INCREASING.—REUTER'S SPECIAL.

Chamberlain Placates Mussolini

While Nazis Consolidate For Further Aggression

FRANCE WARNS BRITAIN: WAR INEVITABLE NEXT YEAR IF GOVT. IN GERMANY DOES NOT CHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 19.

"There will be no general war in Europe this year", says Mr. Pulin Seal, the well-known Indian journalist, who has just returned to India after 14 years, for a short stay, in the course of an interview to the United Press.

Mr. Seal, who has had ample opportunities of studying the international situation prior to his departure for India by air, said:—

NAZIS WANT BREATHING TIME.

'Britain and France are not going to intervene in the annexation of Austria. Neither is Herr Hitler going to start his campaign in Czechoslovakia until he has consolidated his position in Austria, now a province of the German Reich, for at least a year.

It was a well-known secret in Paris early last week that the French Foreign Office had sent an urgent note to the British Government asking them to take a united stand against further German encroachment on the Austrian constitution. This note added the warning that if Germany interfered in Czechoslovakia affairs it would lead to a general war with France and Russia on the side of Czechoslovakia.

The French Government was told that such a development was unlikely as it would need more than a year for Hitler to eradicate all the hostile elements in Austria.

BRITAIN'S GAME.

"In Paris it is believed that though Mr. Chamberlain hopes that he can clinch a deal with Mussolini and restore equilibrium in the Mediterranean, it could at best be a very short-lived affair.

The date of war is put as late as the summer of 1939. For it is argued that the British re-armament programme will be nearly completed by then. It is for this reason that Mr. Chamberlain, according to his supporters, has gone to the length of placating Mussolini even at the cost of his late Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden. Mr. Chamberlain wants to release a portion of British Mediterranean Fleet for the purpose of demonstration against Japan in the China seas. Mussolini as a part of the bargain has to withdraw a substantial portion of the troops from Libya and Spain.

WAR INEVITABLE.

"Whatever may be the outword form of diplomatic relations between Germany and England, it is increasingly realised in political circles that Germany is the greatest danger to European peace as well as great rival to British supremacy. Britain whose continental policy has always been dictated by the principle of the balance of Power cannot allow the growth of a Germanic Empire which will be self-sufficient for a prolonged way when it can command the resources not only of Austria but of Hungary and Rumania. It is, therefore, inevitable that a war will have to be waged for the restoration of the balance of power. Preparations for war are in full swing in Britain and France. The only hope of avoiding this catastrophe is a change of Government in Germany. There is a very strong element in German military circles who stand for a moderate policy. It is this section of the German military class, which England hopes, will ultimately come to the top. In any case the increasing growth of the British war machinery, it is argued, will have a moderating effect on German foreign policy?"—United Press.

Light On Lithuania's Action

Friendly Powers' Advice Sequel: United Nation Abides Time

KAUNAS, March 20.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office stated to-day that Lithuania was advised by Friendly Powers to agree to the Polish ultimatum and added that Lithuanians' sacrifice for peace was appreciated abroad Poland was fulfilling the agreement by withdrawing her troops from the frontier.

The Lithuanian nation, from the Communists to the Nationalists, were now united and would in future express their attitude towards Vilna in another form.—Reuter.

THIS INIQUITOUS BAN MUST GO

(Continued from page 1.)

ernment of India and could only be removed by them. He, however, assured them the Congress Governments wanted to have the ban removed and would do all in their power to this end. The Communist Party functioned legally in most civilized countries and he saw no reason why if it could exist legally in Britain it could not do so in India like any other organisation.

LESSON OF NON-CO-OPERATION

Proceeding Mr. Brelvi said that while he had made it clear that as Congressmen they felt it as their duty to demand the removal of the ban on the Communist Party he would also make it equally clear that it did not mean that they endorsed every item of the policy and programme of that Party. The biggest difference of view between the Congress and the Communist Party referred to non-violence. The policy and programme of the Congress were based on non-violence. The Communist Party did not wholly endorse this view. So that they as Congressmen could not support the Communist Party in any part of its policy which was even remotely based on violence. It was true that history did not show the instance of any nation which had won its freedom except through violence. But history was made and written by nations. It did not make nations. If the history of the last eighteen years of Non-Co-operation movement had any lesson to teach it was that Non-violence as practised by India, was a mighty force which had shaken the British Empire and that India was bound to win independence through it. He had no doubt that this Communist friends in India had realized the power of Non-violence to secure the ends they had in view and would do so more and more in the future as the strength of the Congress increased. But, whatever the views of the Communist Party where civil liberties were concerned the Communist Party was as much entitled to them as any other Party and as Congressmen it was their duty to demand the immediate removal of the ban on that Party.

THE RESOLUTION

Mr. Nagindas T Master, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Civil Liberties Union etc. emphatically protests against the continued ban on the Communist Party of India and the continued prosecutions, imprisonments and detentions without trial of Communists, as a violation of the elementary rights of association and of expression of opinion.

This meeting therefore demands that the ban on the Communist Party which is an infringement of essential Civil Liberties, be lifted and the Communists like other political parties be granted complete freedom to organise and propagate their programme and views."

FREEDOM AND NON-VIOLENCE

In moving the resolution Mr. Nagindas T. Master said:

"Congress has from the very outset, advocated freedom of speech and association, and has been incessantly fighting for securing these rights for the people. At its Karachi session, the Congress included these privileges as integral part of what has been considered as the Fundamental Rights. Whatever may be the differences in views, Congress has always upheld that every person, body or organisation shall have a free and full right to give expression on their views, and it is only because of this principle which Congress has always in the forefront in its policy and programme, that Congressmen have thought of associating themselves with this resolution.

As our President has put it so well, it is only because Congress supports freedom of speech that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Congressmen have associated themselves with this resolution. It has, at the same time, to be kept in mind, that Congress is irrevocably committed to non-violence and will not countenance, or associate itself with, any idea or policy of violence.

"In moving this resolution, therefore, I want to impress upon you that the Congress policy and programme do not and cannot admit of anything but non-violence, and keeping this in fore-front, I move this resolution

CONGRESS' STAND.

"In supporting this resolution, Congressmen do not in anyway approve of or endorse any policy or idea other than that of strict non-violence, and so far only as the principle of freedom of speech and association underlies this resolution, this resolutions finds the support of Congressmen.

NON-VIOLENCE TRIUMPHS

"Past history has conclusively proved that non-violence can succeed and succeed gloriously. Strictly adhering to this policy, Mahatmaji has all along been guiding the Congress, and what a triumph it has achieved notwithstanding the doubts, so often expressed in some quarters. With a small band of 79 volunteers, Mahatmaji, succeeded in effectively bringing to its knees a powerful Government, and getting together under the banner of non-violence as many millions and more of our countrymen, in the very struggle could secure the memorable Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Without resorting to slightest violence, and through unrivalled sufferings of their own, the people of this country, have secured undreamt of positions of power and authority in a majority of provinces. Congress Ministries are efficiently functioning. This ought to convince any one that non-violence can succeed quite as well, and I trust all schools of thought will accept that as a part of their policy.

"There has been a change of heart among the terrorists, and the erstwhile terrorists who had at one time scoffed at non-violence have come round, and are adopting it. This is an All-India question. The ban is by the Government of India. The provincial Governments have nothing to do with it. They have already done what the Congress promised to the electorate in this behalf.

APPEAL TO COMMUNISTS

"The High Court has held that Communist organisations favour violence. I trust, however, that like several others, the Communist Party will also drop violence out of their policy, and adopt non-violence on which alone, Congress support be thought of".

UNITED FRONT.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar seconding the resolution said that it was matter for joy that the awakening among the people had enabled all organisations to come together to demand the elementary rights of freedom. The mover of the resolution had explained the difference in views held, but to fight Imperialism in India, all the anti-Imperialist forces were making an attempt to come together and present a united front.

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the resolution emphasised that whatever the views held by the members of various parties in the countries, every one must have realised that the supreme need of the hour was unity to fight for freedom of the country first and foremost.

NO JAIL WITHOUT TRIAL.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that the Congress Ministries should have brought forward resolutions on this subject in the legislatures. Government might not agree with the views of the Communists, but their elementary rights could not be trampled upon in this fashion. What was a legal body in England, could not be an illegal organisation in India. If people had to be imprisoned, they should be sent to jail after due trial, but they should not be condemned in the very beginning. The ban on the Communist literature should also be lifted.

DUTY OF CONGRESS MINISTERS.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that the Congress Ministers had done their best in securing the release of political prisoners, and even went so far as to resign on that issue. If only they would united on the question of lifting the ban on Communist organisations, he felt, success would follow. There was no fear of a breach of peace, if the ban would be lifted. He asked for the support of the resolution on the ground that the principle deserved support, and it did not mean that everyone who supported the resolution would be supporting the Communist or Socialists views.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive observed that if all parties in India were united and marched towards the goal of freedom, no power was strong enough to resist them.

Mr. Jalaluddin Bukhari said that the Communist Party wanted the workers and peasants to work out their political and economical as well as social salvation. When people talked of political freedom, the Communists side by side called on the people to turn their attention to the question of social emancipation.

ALL-PARTIES RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji stated that if people would show the same unity and unanimity which they had shown on the question of release of political prisoners, they could secure their object.

Mr. Santi Master supporting the resolution on behalf of the Students' Unions of Bombay, said that Congress had acquired a great hold on the nation, and the Central Government was aware of the power and influence of the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces Congress had founded the Civil Liberties Union and had nurtured it. In the name of free-

(Continued In Col. 2)

(Continued from col. 5)

dom and liberty so much cherished by students, he supported what he described as the all-parties resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

The following associations participated in the meeting:

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, Young Workers' League, Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Federation of Trade Unions, Workers' Defence League, Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee, Anjuman-e - Bedari -e- Mazdoor, Bombay Students' Union and the North Bombay Students' Union.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, stated at the meeting that he had received messages of good wishes from Messrs. K. F. Nariman and M. R. Masani and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, who could not attend the meeting.

Insurgents' Lame Excuse

Further Air Raids Over Barcelona: Forty Houses Destroyed

BARCELONA, March 20.

Forty buildings were destroyed by two Nationalist air raids on Tarragona, states a Ministry of Defence communique. Eighteen bodies have hitherto been recovered. About fifty are known to have been injured. Several districts in the Provinces of Tarragona and Castellon were also bombed.

REBEL'S EXCUSE.

A San Sebastian message says:—An official statement issued by the Nationalist headquarters defends the bombing of Barcelona and mentions that a number of military objectives were existing in the centre of the City. Including anti-air-craft artillery installed at the Telephone Exchange, the Jesuits College and seminary and Ramblas.

FRANCO'S GAINS.

Readjustments of Gen. Franco's front line continue on the Aragon front, while the army awaits an order to resume advance. The published results of the advance show that the Nationalists have captured 93 villages gaining 2350 square miles, containing a population of 160,000 and also 10,000 prisoners, 76 cannons, 56 tanks and innumerable firearms and they have also brought down 36 aeroplanes.—Reuter.

MOBILISING NATION'S FULL STRENGTH

Bill In French Chamber: Special Minister To Be Appointed

PARIS, March 20.

A bill to complete the organisation of the total strength of the nation at a time of war will be debated in the Chamber on Tuesday.

It provides for the mobilisation of the fighting forces by co-operation of civil and military authorities under a single war command and the mobilisation of industry under a specially appointed Minister of Mobilisation of Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

The underlying principles of the bill are that everything and everybody must aid in the defence of the nation and war must not be a source of profits.—Reuter.

G. B. SHAW TAKES TO YOGA

"The world will be astounded at the thought", reveals Hannen Swafler in the "Daily Herald". "that George Bernard Shaw may have for years unknown to us, been practising the methods described as Yoga; sitting straight up with his legs crossed his tongue at the back of his mouth, doing in-breathing exercises. If he has it accounts for a good deal."

Great Guardians Of Peoples' Liberty

Br. Premier's Platitudes At Parliamentary Press Gallery Dinner

LONDON, March 19.

The Prime Minister was the principal guest at the Parliamentary Press Gallery dinner last night.

In a speech he said, free parliament and free press were becoming rather rare in these days but were no less precious to them on that account.

"The idea of substituting community-conscience for individual thought has no attractions for us. Freedom may sometimes degenerate into irresponsibility but our experience shows that in this centrifugal machine of publicity, everything false, insincere and untruthful is sooner or later thrown out and only what is sound, honest and sensible remains. In our House of Commons there are debates in which all sides are brought into view and through the Press, public are able to form judgment which is based on knowledge of all facts. If the public are not allowed to know facts, but only allowed to hear what their rulers choose them to hear—that people is in danger of being led to march a course which may presently lead it into disaster. Thanks to our House of Commons and to our Press which tells people what is going on in our House of Commons, our people are exempt from that danger. Free speech and free press are great educators as well as great guardians of peoples liberty. Long may we retain them in this country for the benefit of ourselves and to be example to the rest of world."

Mr. Chamberlain was very warmly received and the speech was punctuated throughout with cheers.

Halifax And Hull

At Pilgrim's Dinner last night to the new American Ambassador, the Foreign Secretary referred to Mr. Cordell Hull's speech on Thursday evening.

Speaking of confusion and distrust in Europe which Mr. J. P. Kennedy would now see from close at hand, Lord Halifax said he hoped the United States Ambassador might be able to arrive at the judgment that in spite of all difficulties and dangers, Britain had tried to steer straight course in the light of principles which were equally valued by the United States Government and to which Mr. Hull had given such powerful expression. Mr. Hull's eloquent definition of methods by which cause of Law and Justice could be supported and peace brought to the distracted world would find ready acceptance in the hearts of all English speaking peoples. Nor could they fail to exercise a calming effect at the time of profound international anxiety. The Foreign Secretary also spoke of great importance of negotiations for Anglo-American trade agreement.

EDEN FOR INDIA

Knows Indian Languages And Can Influence Politics Through Radio

The following letter appears in the "News Review" of March 10, under the signature of John Fergus, of Gloucester Street, London, S.W.:

"In the last few days I have been surprised to find how widespread is the feeling of admiration for Mr. Eden. It is not confined to England. A scholarly Indian of high position has told me that according to general knowledge Mr Eden was the only man in the Cabinet, who had taken an honours degree in Oriental languages, and was the only Cabinet Minister, who understood first hand the likely effect of the broadcast in Arabic from Italy.

According to my scholarly Indian friend, Mr. Eden knows Urdu and Pushtu, two Indian languages unusual for a non-resident European to know; and if because of ill-digested political changes in India there is likely to be a period of stalemate, and even unrest, Mr. Eden would be an admirable man to send out as head of a mission.

May be unless such a mission is sent to India the Viceroy will not be able to carry on the normal functions of his office.

Mr. Eden's speeches in the vernacular if broadcast in India would do much to counteract the objections of Indian diehards and non-co-operators.

Home Secretary On Air Raid Precautions

The Home Secretary speaking on air raid precautions last night said the response to his appeal for a million volunteers has been very good. Offers of help have been so heavy that the local organisations have been unable to cope with them. He also stated the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to allow for income tax purposes the expenditure of firms o ntraining staffs in air raid duties and provision of shelters and equipment.—Reuter.

LOAN TO JAPANESE IN CHINA

To Rehabilitate Cotton Mills

TOKIO, March 20.

The Government have decided to lend through the Japanese Industrial Bank, 22 million yen to Japanese residents in China for the reconstruction of the Japanese cotton mills damaged in the course of fighting. The Government will compensate upto 50 per cent. of this sum. The loans will bear interest at 3.7 per cent. redeemable in fifteen years.

The money is in addition to the 30 million yen to be lent for rehabilitation of Japanese business in Shanghai Tsingtao and elsewhere in China.—Reuter.

Over 300 Thousand Mobilise

SHANGHAI, March 20.

The biggest battle in the Sino-Japanese war hitherto is developing in the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front.

Some observers even suggest that it may be the decisive battle of the whole war.

Foreign Military observers' estimates are that at least 150 thousand men are engaged on each side while reserves are pouring in from both sides.

The immediate Japanese objective is Scuchowfu the capture of which will cut the second vital East-West-Trunk Railway and give the Japanese virtual control of the whole of the first line and facilitate the Japanese advance towards Hankow.

Chinese forces are fighting hard. It is learned that, they now have tanks, heavy artillery and aeroplanes in action and seem holding the Japanese at present.—Reuter.

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Blackmail Or War?

Sensational War Plans Of Germany And Italy Disclosed By Mme. Tabouis

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Very appropriately at this time, when Lord Cranborne's phrase—"No surrender to blackmail"—is becoming a kind of rallying cry for those who mistrust Mr. Neville Chamberlain's methods, comes a book, "Blackmail or War", by Mme. Tabouis, diplomatic editor of "L'Euvre."

It is published as a "Penguin Special"—a new book, full-length, with 40 sketches by Joss, for six pence. "Blackmail or War" was only finished at the end of January. It contains some sensational facts and figures of the war plans stored away in the records of the German and Italian Foreign offices.

Mme. Tabouis occupies a unique position. In a country where women are still without vote, she is recognised as one of the foremost diplomatic correspondents. Her views are quoted abroad, and especially in Britain and America, more frequently than any other French writer, except perhaps "Pertinax." She is a gay, vivacious woman, descendant of a long line of artists and diplomats. For ten yeare she worked in the archaeological school of the Louvre, and is an authority on Semitic and Egyptian antiquities.

Another "Penguine Special" is as equally appropriate to the moment. It is called "Mussolini's Roman Empire"—another new book. The author is G. T. Garratt, "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in the Abyssinian war and in Spain (and also a retired Indian Civil Servant). Garratt shows, with the aid of maps and diagrams how the Duce's dream of a new Empire on the shores of the Mediterranean has always been the consistent motive in his complicated political manoeuvres.

EDEN'S RESIGNATION AND AFTER

The British section of the International Peace Campaign, in view of the present Cabinet Crises in Britain, is calling on the 180 organisations co-operating with it, which have a combined membership of approximately ten million people, to take immediate action to protest in the strongest term against the circumstances which have led to Mr. Eden's resignation.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the British International Peace Compaign's Executive Committee in London.

According to the current issue of the "Baltimore Sun", unless Great Britain is firm against Hitler little can be expected of France; and unless France is firm nothing can be expected of any other nation.

Britain, evidently judging that Italy was bought in Hitler's Austrian manoeuvre by promises of support in policies aimed at British interests, is to-day under the leadership of a statesman who think the need of the times is to meet German purchase of Italy with a British purchase of Italy and, with parallel enterprises, make terms with Germany.

In short, Britain trims, while Hitler calls the tune. What happened yesterday (the day on which Mr. Eden resigned) is plain. Hitler increased his dominance over Europe.

LADY CHAMBERLAIN BUSY

It is not secret that Lady Chamberlain, Sir Austen's widow, has recently been active in Rome in endeavouring to assist in bringing about less strained relations between Italy and Britain.

Lady Chamberlain is understood to have been instrumental in conveying informally impressions of certain Italian views and desires to influential political quarters in London. She has taken a personal and effective interest in the promotion of cultural relations. She was influential, for example, in securing permits from the Italian Government for the sending of art treasures to London in connection with the Italian Exhibition of 1930 and on other occasions.

It is reported here that America is so anxious about the Japanese menace to the Philippines that concerted attempts are being made to "repudiate" 60,000 Philippinos now in the United States. Once back, they would be forced to serve in President Manuel Quezon's new Philippine Army.

STEEL OUTPUT IN GERMANY

According to the industrial editor of the Essen newspaper "National Zeitung", steel is being produced in Germany this year at the rate of 1,800,000 tons a month, which is a record figure.

The paper recalls that in his Reichstag speech Hitler declared that the year's output would reach 21,000,000 tons, and points out that at the present rate that estimate will be exceeded. Production in the future, it is added, is expected to reach even higher levels.

WHAT SCHUSCHNIGG SAW

The "Narodui Politika", of Prague has given the following description of how Dr. Schuschnigg was received by Herr Hitler.

When Schuschnigg and Dr. Schmidt went to Berchtesgaden, they were conducted into a hall and asked to wait there until the Fuehrer could receive them. On a table in the hall lay a bundle of typewritten papers, containing a plan of military intervention against Austria. The two visitors realised the significance of the gesture, and acted accordingly during the subsequent conversation.

When Germany and Austria in 1926 decided to ahcieve "Anschluss" by means of gradual legislative and political adaptation, Mussolini was so frightened that he expressed his desire to discuss the matter personally with Briand, says the "L'Orde".

To the French Ambassador he remarked, "if France allows the Anschluss, Middle Europe will fall to the Germans and Italy would be the next object of Teuton ambitions".

Announcement

New Asiatic

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"Chronicle" Jubilee Number

The "Bombay Chronicle" has just completed twenty-five years of its existence. To celebrate its Silver Jubilee a special Jubilee Number is issued to-day (Naoroz Day). To-day we publish a few articles received for the Jubilee Number but which, we regret, could not be included in it owing to lack of spuce.

The Number contains messages of appreciation and congratulations from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandi Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent leaders as well as leading journalists, besides contributions on a rich variety of subjects. It is profusely illustrated.

PRICE: ANNAS EIGHT

Allahabad Passes Peaceful Night

Ministers Discuss Riot Situation: More Police And Magistrates Rushed

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The night passed off peacefully though at about 8-45 p.m. certain localities were suddenly disturbed by wild and confused shouting.

Police rushed to those places and found parties of Hindus and Muslims shouting at each other from their houses and succeeded in dispersing the crowds.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, on her arrival here, visited the Congress Committee's office and later the Kotwali to discuss with the District Magistrate and others, and, it is understood, arrangements were made to quell the rioting.

Dr. Kailashnath Katju, who also arrived here at about 10 p.m. joined in the consultations at the Kotwali.

The Ministers then went to the Congress Committee Office and remained there till after midnight, discussing the situation.

More police and Magistrates have been rushed to Allahabad from Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Mirzapur and Partabgarh.

Some armed police are also arriving from Lucknow.

Late at night, the Director of Public Instruction informed the Press that the High School and Intermediate examinations had since been postponed at Allahabad and Benares centres in view of the disturbed conditions in those localities.—A.P.

SITUATION IMPROVES IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

There is a marked improvement in the riot situation, to-day and except one stabbing case early in the morning, no casualties were reported till six o'clock in the evening. Shops in certain localities began to open in the afternoon. The authorities believe that if the improvement noticed to-day is maintained, resumption of normal business activities will be possible to-morrow.—A. P.

"LEADER" NEWSBOY STABBED

Riot Situation In Allahabad

LUCKNOW, March 20.

Enquiries in official circles as regards the riot situation at Allahabad show that a newsboy of the "Leader" was stabbed this morning near the Railway Station. The situation, on the whole, is showing some improvement.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY EXAMS. POSTPONED

BENARES, March 20.

Owing to the tense communal situation in Benares orders have been proclaimed by beat of drums that any person spreading false rumours of a communal riot will be arrested.

Raja Jwalaprasad, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University states that in view of the communal situation the M.A., M.Sc., Law Final, Praveshika and Paurohitya examinations of the University have been postponed and will commence on March 28 The B. S. C. Engineering (part one) examination will be held from to-morrow as already notified.—A. P.

BENARES TOWARDS NORMALITY

BENARES, March 20.

The communal situation in Benares has considerably improved to-day and throughout the day, no stabbing case was reported. Shops in the principal markets remain open. Four persons were stabbed to death yesterday, bringing the total number of deaths since the outbreak of the disturbances, according to official reports, to nine, while 63 persons are said to have been injured during this period. A large number of Goondas have been arrested with knives or spearheads in their possession.

Sixteen mounted police have arrived from Gorakpur and are patrolling the city, while the military are guarding the affected areas, eighty two Hindus and over 200 Muslims have been appointed to act as special police officers.—A. P.

"CRISIS IN BENGAL"

Writing under the caption "Crisis in Bengal" in the current number of the "Great Britain and the East", Edwin Howard says: The crisis in Bihar and the United Provinces is more serious in outcome in view of the State of Bengal. The Congress Ministers of Bihar and the United Provinces have resigned because the Viceroy refuses to pardon political prisoners. The Indian Congress and the Departments, which have worked together so well, have suffered breakdown. Neither side intends recede.

Meanwhile Bengal, always a hotbed of political intrigue, has many more political prisoners, many of them terrorists. It will take much diplomacy to prevent a more serious ministerial strike in this province.

MAHATMA'S MODERATING INFLUENCE

(From the "Yorkshire Post", of Feb. 22.): Once again Mahatma Gandhi has exerted a moderating influence. He has dissuaded the other Congress Ministries from following the head-strong example of the Ministries of Bihar and the United Provinces, and, indeed, they needed little persuasion, for in Bombay and Madras the Ministries are only too anxious to press forward with their social and economic reform. There is a chance, that the present deadlock, now happily localised, may soon be brought to an end. Yet it is not possible to regard to prospects in India with complacency. If there is a willingness to cooperate between Government House and Congress House, there is also the growing movement prompted by a discontended peasantry and sponsored by the Congress extremists.

SCHEDULED CASTES FEDERATION

Protest Against Policy Of Ministers

CALCUTTA, March 20.

At the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the All-Bengal Scheduled Caste Federation held this evening under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Dass, ex-M.L.C., resolutions were adopted, condemning the policy and activities of the present Scheduled Caste Ministers in Bengal, which are considered detrimental to the interest of the Scheduled Castes, and placing on record non-confidence of the Federation in them.—United Press.

Muslim League Party In Central Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

ing and ready to render all the assistance and help they can towards a solution of the matter".

The resolution was moved from the chair.

FLAG FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE

Privileges For Members In Provincial Legislatures

NEW DELHI, March 20.

At its afternoon session, the All-India Muslim League Council passed a resolution, recommending that the session of the League might be held at Calcutta on 18th and 19th of April, 1938. A new rule was added to the constitution that "every Muslim member of a Provincial Legislature shall be ex-officio delegate at the annual or special session of the League, provided he or she is already a member of some branch of the All-India Muslim League and also is a member of the Muslim League Party in the Provincial Legislature."

The Council resolved that a Special Committee should be appointed to collect all information regarding alleged ill-treatment and injustice meted out to Muslims in Congress Provinces and to submit a report to the President and the Council from time to time.

LEAGUE'S FLAG.

It was also resolved that the Green Flag with a Crescent and Star in white, which was unfurled at the last annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Lucknow was to remain the flag of the League.

The President was authorised to take all necessary steps to form a Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature at any date, with power to the Party so formed to coalesce with any other party or group, whose policy and programme was practically the same as that of the All-India Muslim League.

The Council then adjourned till April 3, 1938.—A. P.

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

(Continued from page 6)

the capital and labour in future.

Total Cost

The total capital required to make the country self-sufficient in most of the vital necessities will be of the order of about Rs. 50 crores leading to a production of 50 to 60 crores of rupees per annum and stopping the import by the same amount. Special attention should be paid to those industries which are essential for national defence, such as the Chemical industry, Metallurgical and heavy machinery industries.

If the present constitution does not allow any kind of discrimination between the nationals and foreigners the Provincial Governments should take the state monopoly of the industries which they think of vital importance to the nation and which are likely to pass into the hands of foreigners. Any way Congress must decide its policy in these matters and embody it in its programme.

SITUATION IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, (Lordgani) March 20.

Jubbulpore is steadily resuming normal condition, there were practically no stray assaults. Most of the shops were kept open to-day, while the usual Sunday market was also held. The clerical staffs of the local Government and Municipal offices were posted to-day at important posts to take charge of the lathis from the incoming villagers for the market and keep them in safe custody until they returned.

The total casualties have reached now hundred and ten including one death.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 20. A mass demonstration in support of the Huq Ministry was organised to-day by the Calcutta Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee at the foot of the Ochterloney Monument.—A. P.

Madras Assembly

Opposition Parties Withdraw Cut Motions 'En Bloc'

Premier Rajagopalachariar On Danger Of Importing Virus Of Communalism In Police

MADRAS, March 19.

Scenes similar to those enacted by the Congress and other Opposition Parties in the Central Legislative Assembly in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill, were witnessed to-day in the Madras Assembly, when the Opposition, consisting of the Justice, Muslim League and Independent Parties, withdrew, without any speech, about a hundred "cut" motions, given notice of by them under various Budget Demands.

This attitude of the Opposition, which had all along been criticising the policy and acts of the Congress Government through numerous "cut" motions for the past few days, is significant.

Lobby talks indicate that, as the Opposition felt that they were not given sufficient opportunity to ventilate their grievances, they thought it better to keep silent over the voting of grants.

A clue towards this was obtained when Sir A. T. Pannirselvam (Justice Party), ex-Minister, who was the first to be called upon to move his "cut" motion to-day on Budget Demand under the head "District Administration", said that since he often happened to transgress from relevant limits in the course of his speeches and too many points of order were raised during the same, he thought it wise not to move or speak on his "cut" motions.

Then, in succession, the Opposition members, who had tabled many "cut" motions under various demands, all withdrew their motions without making any speeches.

After passing five demands without any liveliness, the House adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

POLICE AND COMMUNALISM

"We hope the situation in the country will improve, people will cultivate toleration, goodwill, a spirit of self-help and local cooperation and organisation in a short time, as to make the police force, as a whole, unnecessary to maintain law and order.

"At present, we cannot, with safety and in the interests of peace and tranquillity, dispense with the police. Even a reduction of the police is not possible for the present", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Madras Premier, replying to the suggestion made in the Assembly to-day by Khan Saheb Mahomed Schamnad that the police force could be fairly reduced, in view of the changed political outlook prevalent in the Province, through a "cut" motion tabled in respect of Budget demand under the head "Police".

To another suggestion of the same member that communal representation, according to population of the respective communities, should be strictly adhered to in making appointments to the Police Force, as is done in the case of every other Governmental Departments the Premier declared in reply:—

"I deprecate, with all the force at my command, communal virus permeating in the police ranks also. In England, it may be all right to have a Yorkshire or a Cheshire Regiment. But here, in our country, if Police Regiments based on religion and community is to be brought into being, only National catastrophe will result therefrom.

"God forbid such a thing. To suggest that the police should be organised on communal basis, is, in my opinion, most dangerous administrative suggestion."

At the conclusion of the Premier's speech, the Budget demand of nearly a crore and a half rupees for Police expenditure, was put to vote and carried.—United Press.

C. P. SECRETARIAT CHANGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, March 19.

Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, I.C.S., will it is understood, be appointed as Publicity Officer to the C. P. and Berar Government vice Rai Saheb S. Sanyal who is being posted as Deputy Commissioner Wardha. Lt. Col. L. S. Modi Superintendent of Nagpur Central Jail will officiate as the Inspector-General of Prisons, C. P. Berar, Vice Lt. Col. N. S. Jatar proceeding on six months leave from April 4.

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"Chronicle" Jubilee Supplement

ADULT EDUCATION

Its Place In The Life Of The Nation

Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar.

(By Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar, M.A.)

The subject of adult education has been much ignored by the general public in our country. A few sporadic attempts are being made since about the last decade. But on the whole, it may, without fear of contradiction, be stated that adult education has not been much thought about or cared for as several other nation building activities are. The reason behind this is largely to be traced in the psychology typical of the Indian masses which leads them to think that as they are grown up and too little span of life is left for them to make much out of it, they better be left alone and that it was no good spending time, money and energy on them. Even if they are disappointed in life on account of having had no opportunity to learn in their childhood and are still willing to learn if possible, their ingrained instinct of sacrifice and renunciation will make them say "Oh, why waste efforts on us. Better utilise the efforts on the younger generation which will really count. As for us, our days are measured." This sullen attitude on life needs to be shaken off. The moment our people outgrow their childhood, they begin to feel they are too old for any experiment in life. By constantly anticipating the end of life, they cut short their activities long before it is necessary for them to do so. They actually shorten their life thereby not merely physically but also intellectually. These people have no other phase in life than childhood and old age. This feeling pervades not only in the masses who are themselves concerned but it is cherised even by the small intelligentsia in our country. I have often heard learned people declaring that adult education need not be worried about, one generation will sweep the adults away, and that it was enough if the children's education was properly looked for. I remember one young man of twenty-five years of age, who seemed to cherish an ultra sense of justice towards others, said to me that as the average span of an Indian's life was twenty-three, he felt guilty conscious for having lived two years longer thus depriving some other fellow countryman of two years of his life. I assumed the young man that it was a wrong logic he was putting forward and that by living longer than the average span he was contributing his quota to increase the average span of life in the nation, and not depriving another man of his share of life. Anyway, I thought this to be a very tragic instance of how our young boys, in the midst of youth, are harping on nothing but the end of life.

Why It Is Necessary

Education of the adult will benefit him personally in so far as he will be a more enlightened man and will be able to live a fuller and meaningful conscious life which will also be richer in experience. He will learn to utilize his leisure well in some useful occupation. Sir Oliver Lodge says, "Leisure, of which no intelligent use is made, is doubtless dangerous." Again every human being wants recreation the nature of which will depend on the individual's taste. And certainly adults who are receiving the right type of education will find recreation in a better type of activity than the ignorant adults. It will put a new life into his home atmosphere. If he and his wife both drink at the fountain of knowledge, they will transform their home into the best place on the earth to live. They will create for their children a more favourable atmosphere for development than they have had. It goes without saying that the children of literate parents have better chances of education in life than those of illiterate parents. This, perhaps, is the strongest argument which will weigh with those who feel that it is only the younger generation that matters. Outside the sphere of home life the education of the adult will benefit the society as a whole, since every member of the society will be a better and an enlightened citizen. Advantages which result from education and which go to contribute to the common good of the society will improve the whole life of the nation in the very near future. Again adults who have themselves benefitted by adult education will form the nucleus from which to draw new recruits for the education campaign both of the adults and children. Enlightened parents will value education more than any they otherwise would do, and would be willing to give facilities to their children in the matter of education. It is too often the experience of our social workers that ignorant parents are usually unwilling to educate their children, specially the parents of a girl do not send her to school on account of hundred and one excuses, which can be shown to be quite lame. The farmer fears to give education to his boy even if it were free lest he should dislike his father's profession and the village life. On the other hand, the educated farmer will even go to the extent of spending a little of his income on his son's education. All these considerations show that even as preparing a suitable background for the young generation adult-education holds great promise and is well worth the effort. Adult-education will also help to bridge over the gap between the parents and the teacher, and, the home and the school thus avoiding confusion in the child's mind.

National Regeneration

Now, lastly, the necessity of adult education from the point of view of national regeneration, socially, economically and politically, is equally imperative. Here it must be made clear that the word education is used to imply not literacy only which is merely the means of acquiring education but to cover all the varied attainment that go under the name of liberal education. When education is conceived in this wider sense, the above statement hardly needs elucidation. The abolition of various obviously harmful social customs such as child marriage, exaction of dowry, the radical change in outlook on questions of religious nature such as untouchability, excessive expenditure on religious festivals, etc., will undoubtedly go a long way towards the social regeneration of the nation. Before introducing any scheme of reform, say, for example, prohibition and many others, public opinion has to be created. No reform which affects the masses can be successful by pure compulsion and political power in the hands of few. If the intended reform and its desirability can appeal to the intelligence of the masses, then only the urge to expedite the reform will come from within and make it a success This again means education of the adults. Knowledge of the economics of modern life will no doubt bring about a proper understanding of the economic forces that are at work. Even the villageman in the remotest corner of India, far removed from the turmoils and thrilling events of city life, cannot but be affected in some way or other in his solitude. The impact of civilization, although less forceful, will perhaps have a more lasting effect on the villages than in the cities. If all these events are properly understood by the villagers in the light of the world economic factors, they will be better prepared to face the consequences. Adult education should have this objective in view. Lastly, adult education will ensure intelligent citizenship The political significance of democracy and its bearing on the life of the masses is also a factor which adult education cannot afford to overlook. If democracy is to serve to the purpose for which it is intended, it must be based on the firm foundations of the intelligence of the masses. Adult education, which implies not merely the spread of literacy but also the dissemination of knowledge to the adults in all matters which vitally affect the life of the nation will, therefore, be seen to be the prerequisite condition for all national progress social, economic or political. Again it will be easily admitted that all these phases of the life of a nation are inter-dependent. The one cannot progress without the other and if improvement is sought to be made simultaneously on all sides than only can the body-politics benefit in the real sense of the term. Education of the children who form the future pillars of the nation is easily understood to be a matter of importance. But the necessity of education of the adults who are the present pillars of the nation is not equally easily accepted. If the existing pillars of the structure crumble due to feeble foundation, the future pillars will never see the light of the day under the debris.

It, therefore, augurs well that almost all the Provincial Government in our country have now taken up the question of adult-education.

INSURANCE IN INDIA

(By Keshavprasad C. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Manager, "The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company Ltd., Bombay and Ex-President of the Indian Life Association.)

The attention of the public has of late been largely attracted to questions relating to insurance in India, owing to the introduction of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to business of insurance in India in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Insurance And Averages

Insurance is a service which is necessary to every civilized country. It is intertwined with other business and is a great economic necessity during the present times. It is, therefore, the desire of every country to be self-sufficient in insurance as in many other matters. This means that every country would like to have a number of insurance companies registered in that country, sufficient to undertake the business available in that country. Some times we hear the cry that insurance is a business of averages and it is, therefore, necessary that there should be working in a country insurance companies established in other countries This argument is a little misleading. No doubt we do know that insurance is a business of averages. This average, however, could be obtained by the business of one country being exchanged for the business of another country. For this purpose we do not necessarily require foreign insurance companies to work in a country. People, therefore, should not be misguided by this argument of averages put forward by interested parties.

Life Insurance In India

Insurance business can roughly be divided into two parts: (1) Life Insurance. (2) General Insurance, consisting of fire, marine, motor car, and other miscellaneous insurance business. There are a number of life insurance companies established in India, and the business of life insurance has also comparatively progressed well during late years.

The trouble about this insurance, however, is tnat owing to the laxity of law, a large number of weak life insurance companies have come into existence, and some of them have resorted to doubtful tactics for obtaining business. It has been recognised in all countries that life insurance is a business which requires a careful eye of the Government, because life policies are long term policies and beneficiaries in them are generally widows and orphans. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to formulate proper regulations for the conduct of life insurance business.

State Control

In countries like United States of America, Canada, Australia, etc., the Government have thought it proper to make very detailed and stringent regulations for supervision and control of life insurance business. In countries like England and France the Government is satisfied by having minimum of control but at the same time they have made certain legislative requirements under which life insurance companies have to make certain statutory deposits and have to publish periodically the results of their acturial valuations. This method is known as the method of maximum publicity with minimum interference. For India, this method is tried for so many years and the result is not very fortunate. The reason being that Indian public is not well educated and is not in a position to safeguard its own interest without the help of the Government.

We have referred to the introduction by Government of the Insurance Bill. This Insurance Bill has now been considered by both the Houses of the Legislature and is expected to be on the statute book within a short time. This Bill has revised the abovementioned principle and has ontroduced the principle of direct control by the Government. This, we ho will put the business of life insurance on a very sound basis and will safeguard the interests of a large number of widows and orphans for whose benefit life insurance policies are generally taken.

In the field of life insurance the Indian companies are quite capable of holding their own against any foreign competition and once the feeling of safety has been created amongst the insuring public owing to direct Government control over life insurance companies in India, one can be sure of great progress in future.

General Business

The progress in the business of general insurance, that is to say, fire, marine, motor car insurance in India, is not very promising. No doubt this class of insurance is of later origin in our country. The first general insurance companies in India can be said to have been established only as late as in the year 1919. Even now their number is not great. There are only about a dozen insurance companies doing this class of business which can be called purely Indian companies. As against this small number there are about eight dozen non-Indian companies doing same class of insurance business in India. Many of them came to India decades ago and established themselves very firmly, in our country. It was, therefore, very difficult for the few Indian companies to make any headway in competition with these well-established masters.

In spite of this, the few Indian companies are comparatively holding their own against these heavy odds. There is another thing that can be memtioned in this connection. Besides the non-Indian companies already working in India in 1919 the Government have had so far no check on the new entrants in the field. After the establishment of Indian companies, there came to India general insurance companies from many countries, such as United States, Germany, Switzerland, Java, Italy, etc

Need For Protection

Many of these companies same in search of fresh business fields and resorted to all sorts of methods for the purposes of attracting business. This led to uneconomic competition in the field of insurance and even to a pernicious system of paying rebates out of commissions. The result has been that Indian companies have also been dragged into this whirlpool of un-economic competition in order to retain their business and this in turn has affected them very adversely so far as their economic condition is concerned. The cry therefore, was raised for protecting general insurance companies established in India against foreign competition.

It is, however, very sad to note that no measure of protection has been offered to Indian general insurance companies as against non-Indian companies under the new Act. There were some difficulties pointed out in the matter and the chief difficulty was the Government of India Act.

The following were the chief methods suggested for the protection protection to be given to the Indian insurance companies doing general business:—

(1) Not to grant admission to further non-Indian insurance companies for a period of 20 years.
(2) To give all the insurance, controlled and influenced by Government, to Indian insurance companies only.
(3) The grant registration to non-Indian companies on condition that 10 per cent. of their business shall be re-insured with Indian companies.

Regarding the method suggested under (1) it was said that it might lead to international complications, if India were to legislate that no new foreign companies would be admitted in India for doing insurance business.

Regarding the method stated under (2) it was said that bulk of the business influenced was under the control of Provincial Governments and it is not proper that the Central Government should pass a provision which might complicate the position of the Provincial Government.

Though the efforts of the Indian Legislatures as well as Indian insurance companies were not crowned with success regarding protection it can be said that the new Act has got provisions which will go a great way in protecting the interests of the Indian policyholders. We will just recount some of the leading features of the new Act.

Every Indian company under the Act shall have to get a certificate of registration in India from the Superintendent of Insurance which office has been specially created, in order to supervise and control the working of insurance companies in India.

Every company has to place a deposit before commencing business. These deposits will prevent advanturous foreign companies from coming in India to make experiments with the Indian business. It will also prevent promotion of companies on weak financial basis in India. The Act also provides for periodical valuations to be submitted to the Superintendent by all life insurance companies and gives special powers to the Superintendent, if the valuation if found to be a weak one.

The Act also provides that after three years premiums are paid on life policy the assured will not lose moneys paid if he is not able to pay further premiums. After two years all policy contracts are made incontestible.

The ruless for making assignments on the policies are also provided in the Act. This will lead to a great deal of convenience to the policyholders and will make payments of claims very prompt.

There is also a provision for the claim amount to be paid in court in case the valid discharge is not obtainable from the claimant. This and other provisions of this type are bound to safeguard the interests of the Indian policyholders generally. There are, however, a few provisions which specially apply to non-Indian companies and which are calculated to benefit Indian policyholders to a great extent.

On such provision requires non-Indian companies to keep in India, invested in approved securities, amount sufficient to meet their liabilities in India. This means that the policyholders will be amply protected in case of war or such other calamities, or in case the foreign company meets with reverses in its country of origin.

Foreign insurance companies will also have to prepare a separate valuation report of their working in India at least once in every five years. This will also benefit the Indian policyholders. The non-Indian companies will also have to maintain certain books of accounts and file a separate account about their working in India, every year. These are all beneficial clauses. From general point of view also a new wholesome principle has been incorporated in this Act. That principle is the principle of "reciprocity."

In conclusion, one can say that life insuranec business, in India will very likely receive a great benefit from the Act, though it fails to give adequate protection which was greatly necessary in the case of Indian general insurance companies. The general insurance companies have received another setback also. The Act dispenses with the system of "managing agency" in case of all insurance companies after three years. This may not affect the promotion of life companies but it is feared that it will affect adversely the promotion and conduct of general insurance companies established in India.

It should be a duty of all Indian patriots and patriotic Indian legislators to agitate in the Assembly and get adequate protection for the general insurance companies established in India.

It may here be mentioned that the Indian insurance interests had specially brought into existence a committee of Indian Insurance Legislation Committee to study the Bill, when circulated and to make suggestion to the Government as well as to the legislatures. On taking a review of its activities one can proudly feel that about 90 per cent. of its recommendations have been incorporated in the Act in one form or the other. The recommendations that have not been accepted are, however, very important and it will be hoped that they will be incorporated in the Act by bringing in an amending Bill in the near future. In the meanwhile we have to look to the Indian patriotic public to grant the Indian insurance companies that protection which the present administration under the present constitution has failed to give.

This can only be done by Indians giving all their insurances to Indian companies only.

MR. MARDY JONES' TRIBUTE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Permit me to add my voice to the paean of praise in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the bold and brave "Bombay Chronicle". Bold in its championship of India's right to "Purna Swaraj" and brave in its daily task to combat and counter the attacks and misrepresentations of critics, British and Indian alike.

As a constant reader of your paper in Britain and in India I have noted with pleasure the marked and steady improvement your paper is making year by year as one of the leading dailies in India. May your Golden Jubilee be celebrated in an era when India is, indeed, free to promote and to maintain her vast population on to a much higher standard of life and liberty than she has ever enjoyed before and since India became a vassal State of British Imperialism.

At no distant date India will become a real World Power in her own right when she will prove a blessing to mankind. For India can pour the sanity of her innate philosophy of Peace as oil on troubled waters to calm the raging passions that now distort Humanity in this madcap world dominated by upstart dictators.—Yours, etc.

T. I. MARDY JONES.
(Late Secretary Indian Parliamentary Committee).

A Constant Reader

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I take this opportunity of congratulating through you the entire staff of the "Chronicle" for the strenuous work that was put in to make "Chronicle" what it is now.

Twenty-five years "Chronicle" fought for a lofty ideal of nation building and in doing so it had to cross torrents of opposition and cross many rapids Yet it has survived.

I have been a constant reader of the "Chronicle" since its inception and was keenly watching for the mail during my sojourn in England some fifteen years back.

"Chronicle" brought to lime light the tragic story day by day of the excesses that were committed during the martial law in the Punjab and it suffered heavily. Yet undaunted it carried on with its chequered career.

Let me tell your readers that "Chronicle" was the first to give out the news of the Peshawar firing in 1930, and of the gallant stand of the bold Garwalis to refuse to shoot unarmed crowed.

To me personally "Chronicle" obliged me greatly when I started a 3 Links Club to kill unemployment lending columns absolutely free. May I take this opportunity of wishing "Chronicle" plenty of horse shoes and nails in the years to follow.—Yours, etc.

MUKUND DESAI

Wishing A Glorious Future

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I take the opportunity of expressing my felicitations to the "Bombay Chronicle" which has all these long years endeavoured to justify its existence by giving a clear lead to all the aspects of the programme of our National Reconstruction. Journalism in a country which is denied the very basic elementary rights of liberty has to face the many obstacles, and I am really happy to observe that "Bombay Chronicle" in such an eventuality has always tried to stick to the traditions of the time. I wish it a glorious future.—Yours, etc.

V. J. VAISHNAV.
Vile Parle, March 19.

Good Luck

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I take this opportunity of congratulating you for your being a very successful Editor of the well-known nationalist newspaper the "Bombay Chronicle" specially so in view of "B.C." having completed 25 years of its existence.

I earnestly desire and devoutly hope that the "Bombay Chronicle" will continue to Propagate our cause for national freedom. I wish the "Bombay Chronicle" good luck.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

People's Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" since last twenty years. I know how bravely it has withstood the onslaughts and how creditably it has aquitted itself on all the occasions. Ever since its inception

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

Industrial Planning For India

Wanted New Outlook And New Approach

(By The Hon. Mr. GOVINDAL SHIVLAL)

The idea of national planning and active reconstruction on an organised basis assumed practical shape in the post-war period when backward countries in Europe were confronted with the problem of rebuilding their economic life which lay shattered by the Great War. The Industrial systems of advance nations like the United Kingdom, France and even defeated Germany, though shaken by the War, could re-establish themselves only with the active and vigorous State support. In these countries the process of industrialisation had been going on at such a pace years before the war that they could adjust their disturbed industrial economy within a few years of the peace. The progress in Eastern Europe, on the other hand, had been very slow even in the past. The political cataclysm of 1914 changed the fortunes of nations and brought in its wake a deep consciousness among people particularly in Eastern Europe of the great need and potentiality of economic and industrial development. Here then was the genesis of national planning which susequently played so dominant a part in the economic destinies of some of the nations which at one time occupied an unenviable position in the modern industrial scheme. Russia, Italy, Germany and Turkey each tell their own story of what planning can achieve, not in a generation but within so short a space as five or ten years.

In the earlier days before the advent of the Industrial Revolution the State could do very little, but with the advance of science and mechanical inventions, the State has to-day become a powerful instrument, which with the vast resources now at its command, can make or mar the life of a people.

A Mountain In Labour

While in post-war Europe schemes of national planning and reconstruction were set in motion, in India all that was done was to set up an Industrial Commission, which after two or three years of investigation and a mountain of labour could produce only a mouse. Though the seriousness of the problem was realised by the Commission, it did not move them to make any comprehensive recommendations beyond throwing out a few suggestions of a very elementary character. The Commission, no doubt,, bravely and eloquently pointed to the deficiencies in our industrial life, but when they sat down to make recommendations, they missed the central objective of their task and failed to point out a devnite way to fill up those deficiencies. Instead of giving a clear-cut plan to the country to be worked out in a fixed number of years, they contented themselves with making a few suggestions which betrayed a real appreciation of the immediate need of the country. Nothing more venturesome than the starting of a few more technical colleges and research institutions did emanate from them. The fundamental issue of putting into operation a definite scheme of industrialisation was left untouched. Twenty years have passed since the Commission pleaded for a policy of energetic intervention in industrial affairs by the Government. What our benign Government has done in this regard is too well-known to the public to need any mention. There might have been some researches carried here and a few demonstrations held there, but there has not been a plan or a monstrations held there, but there has not been a plan or a one pointed drive towards industrialisation.

one pointed drive towards industrialisation.

Opportunity For Provincial Governments

Now that we have autonomous Governments in the eleven provinces and industries is a provincial subject, subject to the condition that where public interest demands the industries may be declared by a federal law to fall within the federal control, the responsibility thus of launching an active programme of industrialisation primarily lies on the shoulders of the new Provincial Governments under the constitution. It is true that the control in such important spheres as currency, tariffs trade treaties and credit rests with the Central Government, and the co-operation of the latter is essential if the provincial move is to be successful to the full extent. But the Centre cannot continue to remain indifferent if the Provincial Government take up the question in all earnestness and bring sufficient pressure on the Government of India so as to bend it to their will. None can either be blind to the fact that the federation as provided in the Government of India Act is not of the same brand as provincial autonomy which gives large scope for the assertion of the popular will. Like National Governments, Provincial Governments have to look to Indian interests. The Princes' nominees, on the other hand, whether they wish it or not, and with all their patriotism will, I am afraid, have to toe the line of the Political Department and can hardly be expected to support any large measure of economic or industrial progress which does not receieve the approval of Whitehall which is much more anxious to safeguard the interests of its own country and its nationals. But with all hese handicaps, if the Provincial Governments pull together in unision and evolve a practical and comprehensive programme of industrialisaton, and by concerted action bring adequate pressure on Centre, it must have its inevitable effect even on a hybrid Federal Government.

The stream of constructive idealism which has begun to flow in the Provinces is bound to carry the Centre along with it when once the tide sets in. The Provincial Governments should evolve a plan in co-ordination with one another, selecting such industries as offer best chances of development in each particular area, and then extend all the help they can to the new enterprises. Collaboration and not unhealthy rivalry should be the goal to be pursued.

Indian Capital Not Shy

It is often said that capital in India is shy. Constituted as the Government of this country is, it could not be otherwise. Indian capital has, nevertheless, shown a spirit of enterprise whenever there was a promising opening and the chances of getting a reasonable and fair return to the investments were apparent. The sugar industry is an instance in point. The great advance which this industry has made in recent years proves beyond doubt that capital will not lag behind, if sympathetic State support is forthcoming for new enterprises. The creation of such atmosphere lies largely in the hands of the Government. The investing public should be made to feel that the State is not hostile to industry but desires to foster and build up national industries and is willing to extend its active support. There should be no apprehension that in a time of crisis the country's interest will be let down. The case of sugar demonstrates how great and vast would have been our achievements in various other industrial gelds if an active policy of industrialisation had been adopted by the Government. Under a definite system of planning, industrialisation would have surely produced a better record, and the economic deterioration which is going on incessantly could have been arrested long ago, and the material fall would not have been so steep as it is to-day.

Wanted National Planning

National planning, through systematic application in the West, has grown into a new science which has virtually revolutionised the process of production. Two decades ago Russia was essentially an agricultural country, her economic system as disorganised and neglected as in India to-day. But under the Soviet regime, thanks to comprehensive planning, she has made such great progress that the industrial system has evoked the admiration of the world.

The two most important sources of national wealth in words of Napoleon are agriculture and manufactures. No serious attempts on a big scale have been hitherto made to develop these sources of our wealth, with the result that we occupy the lowest position in material prosperity compared with Western countries. Our 'per capita' national income, according to an unofficial authority, is Rs. 82 compared with Rs 1,092 in the United Kingdom, Rs. 2,053 in the U. S. A, Rs. 1,269 in Canada and Rs. 271 in Japan. While the major portion of the income of these countries is derived from industries, the bulk of our income is mainly obtained from agriculture. Again our 'per capita' income from agriculture is Rs. 59 from industries Rs. 12 only. This low level of our national income is largely due to the fact that we depend on agriculture as the main source of our income, to the neglect of manufacture and industries. The following corresponding figures which reveal the position of the advanced countries of the world in this respect will be found interesting:

Name of country.	'Per capita' income from industries.	'Per capita income from agriculture.
United Kingdom	Rs. 412	Rs. 62
Canada	Rs. 470	Rs. 213
U. S. A.	Rs. 721	Rs. 175
Sweden	Rs. 384	Rs. 129
Japan	Rs. 158	Rs 57

Excessive Remuneration

In 1891, the population in this country depending on agriculture was 59.8 per cent. In 1911 it rode to 71.3 per cent and according to the census of 1931 this percentage has further increased and is in the neighbourhood of 73 per cent. These figures indicate that the problem of excessive ruralisation is assuming grave proportions. It is an established fact that the yield of our food crops is not sufficient to-day to meet the needs of our people. While the population is increasing, the source of profitable employment is getting more and more restricted. Land itself cannot provide an ever-growing population with the wherewithal of existence. The population has grown by about 40 millions in the course of the last half century and it is estimated that the next census might find it in the proximity of 400 millions. Is it surprising that with nearly six months of unemployment facing them, with no other paying occupation to fall back upon, the prices of agricultural commodities falling, and more and more turning to land, starvation and destitution have become the lot of the buik of the rural population? To-day 89 per cent population depend on land and only 11 per cent on industries. As against this it is significant to note that the percentage of population engaged in agricultural pursuits in advanced countries is by several times less than here. To take the instances of only four countries, namely, the U. K., the U. S. A., German and Canada, the percentage of population employed in agr iculture is 7.1, 22.30.5 and 31.2 respectively, which shows that the major part of the population in all these countries is employed in intrial establishments and the capital invested in India and a few progressive countries will reveal how backward is India in regard to industrial development though at one time she was leading manufacturing country of the world:

Name of country.	No. of establishment	Capital investment	Populn. proportion. (Rs. in crores)	Cf. with India
India	9,422 (Includ. States)	700 (Bulk-British Capital).		
U. K	107,500	7,607	13 p. c. of India	23 times
U. S. A.	174,136	23,000	35 p. c. of India	75 times
Canada	24,020	1,445	3 p. c. of India	5 times
Japan	13,711	1,009	19 p. c. of India	3 times
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These figures are not for same year for all countries mention, but relate to different years between 1925-31.

Why Our National Income Is Low

The following table gives the total value of products of agriculture and of industries in India and some of the important countries.

Name of country	Gross value of industrial products. (Rs. in crores)	Total value of agricultural products. (Rs. in crores).
India	800	1,568
U. K.	4,269	286.1
U. S. A.	19.444	2,105
Canada	952.5	222
Japan	1,905	340.5

The figures relate to various years between 1925 and 1936.

The reader will be able, from a glance at these tables, to understand why our national income is far below other countries having comparatively less population than India. Our total annual national income is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,500 crores, as against Rs. 4,995 crores of the United Kingdom, Rs. 24,533 crores of the United States of Ameca Rs. 1,319 crores of Canada and Rs. 1,471 of Japan. With a national economy overweighted on one side, and the agricultural population rooted to primitive economic moorings, and the State doing very little to arrest the decline, our present condition was inevitable. These figures tell their own tale, namely, that unless we pave the way for vigorous industrial development, for which thede exists n the country every natural facility, our level of subsistence will still go down—a state of affairs which is causing anxiety to all those who have the welfare of the country at heart. The industrial field alone holds magnificent prospects for economic growth and prosperity. Even the simple doctrine of self-preservation must goad us immediately to repair and remedy the deficiencies of our industrial system which make the country liable to foreign penetration in times of peace and expose it to grave dangers in times of war. In the words of the Industrial Commission "the list of industries which though their products are essential alike in peace and war, are lacking in this country is lengthy and ominous. Until they are brought into existence on an adequate scale, Indian capitalists will, in times of peace, be deprived of a number of profitable enterprises whilst in the event of war which renders sea transport impossible, India's all-important existing industries will be exposed to the risk of stoppage, her consumers to great hardships and her armed forces to the gravest possible danger." The Commission further observed in their report that the account of the efforts made by the Government for the improvement of industries showed how little had been achieved owing "to the lack of a definite and accepted policy" and to the absence of an appropriate organisation of specialised experts. The Commission also emphasised that the Government should ensure the establishment of such of those industries whose absence in this country expose us to serious dangers in times of war. But what has been done so far in this respect? Our dependence on even the accessories and appliances, not to speak of the main machinery itself used by various industries, is so great that it has become to-day our measure of our helplessness. Industrialisation began in Japan hardly 50 years ago, almost simultaneously along with India. But while our progress has been very little, she has gone far ahead and is to-day in a position to fanufacture machinery. Thirty years ago India was exporting piecegoods to Japan, but to-day the latter is importing to his country all sorts of manufactures, thanks to the steady support extended to her industries by the Japanese Government.

Need For Heavy Industry

In any scheme of industrialisation, the first need is the establishment of heavy industries in the country itself. Electric engines, railway materials, wagons, aircraft materials, motor cars, shipping metal products are some of the heavy industries whose importance to the country cannot be exaggerated. The scope of developing these should be examined. It is computed that 80 per cent of the articles at present imported by us can be manufactured here given the necessary facilities which advanced countries have extended to their nationals.

But industrialisation, on any big and effective scale cannot be carried out without a carefully worked out plan and a dynamic organisation to execute it. If the Government of India do not move in the matter, the Provincial Governments, both Congress and non-Congress, should give the lead. The Provinces should set up Economic Councils and institute enquiries as to what industries can be started in their respective areas, which of them hold prospects of development, to what extent they can assist their floating, how finance can be made available, and every relevant particular necessary to expedite a plan of action. Each province must sketch out its own programme of development n consultation with the Central Government, and a Conference of all Provincial Governments should be held to pitch upon the final proposals. When once a programme has been set up, and the necessary resources have been made available, it must be consistently adhered to and the results examined from year to year, to provide for any unseen development.

Economic Councils

The Economic Councils should be broad-based so as to include leading business men, officials, economic experts and members of the provincial Legislative Assembly. There are so many manufactured articles which to-day are imported, but which have a local market. For instance, the possibilities of rayon, paper and metal products—just a few instances I mention in passing—can be explored. Various other industries offer equal prospects of being developed, if active State assistance is forthcoming. Where subsidies can justifiably be given, they must be granted. Where loans are necessary, the Provincial Governments should not hesitate to raise the requisite loans and help private enterprise. Where protection is urloans and help private enterprise. Where protection is urgently called for, the State must identify itself with the industry and extend protection. Where the State alone can run the industry, it being beyond the resources of private enterprise to finance or manage it, the work must be taken up by the State, as it has done in the past in the case of irrigation and railways. In a thousand and one ways the new Provincial Governments can patronise industry and contribute directly and indirectly to the raising of the purchasing power of the masses and a substantial increase in their income. But all this means a new outlook, a new approach and a definite plan with a view to grappling with our economic problem in a business-like way, hitherto never attempted.

Wanted Co-ordination

When the plan is fixed up, the provinces must vie with one another in pushing forward their respective schemes. As I said earlier, there must be co-ordination between the operating units. If Bombay selects three or four industries for which there are special facilities for growth, Bengal will choose another set, and Punjab and Madras yet another different group of industries. The successful working of the first stage of the development, be it five or ten years, will itself supply the incentive and momentum for the second stage in the shape of a visible increase in the volume of our income and productive wealth, and a reduction in the unemployed number, and the second will lead on to the third till the wave of reconstruction will widen he circle carrying everything before it. Will not the State have its own share of this increased prosperity in the shape of larger revenues through more than one source —from greater returns from taxation, customs, and other duties? It will not be surprising if at the end of few years, we shall be able to export articles manufactured from our newly-started industries, and once again breathe the fresh air of our economic freedom. This kind of national planning, I have hurriedly sketched above, does not partake of the character of a vote-catching programme. It means business and thoughtful and patient plodding which will fructify by the perseverance of statesmen.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND I.L.O.

Improving Wages And Conditions Of Work

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Decisions of considerable importance to agricultural workers of the world have been reached at the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, convened by the I.L.O. which recently concluded its session at Geneva.

India was represented at the session by Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Husain, Principal of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

The Committee unanimously agreed that the corditions of work and standard of life of a large group of workers, including smallholders, share-cropers and wage-earners, stood in need of considerable improvement. Accordingly, the Committee adopted four resolutions, designed to bring about an appreciable betterment of their conditions which dealt with holidays with pay, fixation of minimum wage, regulation of hours of work and protection of child labour in agriculture.

It was recommended that the first three questions should be placed on the agenda of an early session of the I.L. Conference, and that the office should present a full report on the fourth question for further discussion at the next session of the Committee.—United Press.

Cawnpore—Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Peasant Leader, accompanied by Mrs. Ranga, arrived here on March 19, from Delhi. He next two days after which he will will address peasants meetings in the interior of the district for next, two days after which he will leave for Delhi.

Beawar Citizens Welcome Baba Narsinghdas

BEAWER, (By Mail).

A grand party was arranged by the citizens of Beawar last evening in honour of Baba Narsinghdas, a prominent Congress leader of the province, on the occasion of his first visit to the town after his release from the Jaipur jail. A great ovation was given him by the citizens of Ajmer on his way from Delhi to Beawar.

Speaking on the occasion Babaji laid great stress on the necessity of encouraging local initiative and the evolution of provincial leadership to ensure a healthy and living public life. Babaji deplored the tendency of dependence on vested interests and outsiders which, he said, results in ignoring vital problems of the province such as release of political prisoners, autonomization of Ajmer-Merwara administration, dismemberment of Merwara district and Civil liberties and responsible Government in the States.

The Party was attended by several prominent Congressmen, merchants, labour leaders and workers of Beawar and Ajmer.

PEOPLE'S PAPER

(Continued from page 9)

under the able guidance of B. G. Horniman "Chronicle" has been the life and soul of the Nationalist movement in this country. In the bygone days of the white bureaucracy "Chronicle" had suffered heavily but through thick and thin it has stood by the side of the people always championing their cause without fear or favour. Every bureaucratic blow received by the "Chronicle" has made its voice more powerful. The bureaucracy has at last tottered but "Chronicle" has emerged with flying colours. Well done, "Chronicle". It has fully justified its existence as the paper of the people.

I wish many happy and prosperous years of useful service to the "Chronicle"—the fearless voice of the people. Long Live the "Chronicle".—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

CORRELATING ART EDUCATION TO LIFE AND INDUSTRY

Travancore Appoints Committee

TRIVANDRUM, March 18.

Questions relating to physical education in the new Tranvancore University, the medium of instruction and the place of fine arts in the University's work were discussed by a conference of experts of the Government of Travancore and the University, which met yesterday under the presidency of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dewan and Vice-Chancellor.

IMPETUS TO ART EDUCATION

There was unanimity on the importance of physical education, and with regard to the medium of instruction, the question how far it was possible to make the vernacular the medium, was discussed.

In the course of his observations, Sir Ramaswami laid stress on the importance of correlating art education to life and industry, and emphasised that one object of art education should be to improve the work of the craftsmen. To be industrially progressive the State must also develop its artistic background. Art education should enable them to produce and sell things of beauty.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT

Dr. J. H. Cousins, organiser of studies in fine arts, explained his proposals for art training and instruction in the University and schools.

It was decided that a Committee should further discuss the question and report to the conference.—A. P.

NEW SOURCE OF FINANCE FOR INDIAN INDUSTRY

India, on account of its vast resources and tremendous man-power, offers a practically unlimited field for industrial development. The stumbling block so far has been the proverbial reluctance of the Indian public to invest money in commercial enterprises. Fortunately there are signs that savings which used to find a home in precious metals, in Savings Banks, and in Postal Cash Certificates are now beginning to filter out into industrial stocks and securities.

In consequence one of the most urgent needs is an intelligent, well-informed and scientific direction of a large amount of inert capital into channels which, on investigation, promise to fructify in the course of time. Many a good project has been killed at the outset for want of capital and honest and intelligent direction.

It is welcome news that The Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., Bombay, intends to devote its main energies to the financing of Indian industries. The Board consists of—Sir Nowroji B. Sakiatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E. (Chairman), Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt.,(P.C., Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Kt. C.I.E., The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Sir H. P. Mody, K. B. E. (Alternate Director with Mr. J. R. D. Tata), J. R. D. Tata, Esq., and A. D. Shroff, Esq.. The Company has secured the services of Mr. S. Eden Bushell formerly with Lord St. David's Group of Investment Truts in London, as Manager, and intends gradually to establish offices in all main cities.

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS.

Of an authorised capital of 3 crores, 1 crore has been issued and Rs. 93,20,000 subscribed. The funds at the disposal of the Company are therefore considerable. In addition to the floatation of new Companies and the sponsoring of new Industries, the Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., is prepared to underwrite or take participation in the underwriting of fresh issues of capital or issues in respect of conversion schemes. Here at last in fact is a finance house with the ability, initiative and capital to have a far-reaching effect on India's industry. At a time when trade and industrial recovery is marked, and the Government have definitely adopted a policy of protection for Indian manufacturers, the Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., has an interesting and useful task ahead of it.

Madras.—The Government of Madras have created a new post of an Assistant Engineer, to take charge of the work of installing radio receiving sets in the villages and towns selected by them, and to look after the maintenance of these sets.

India On Threshold Of Vast Changes!

Goal Of Freedom Movement And How It Shall Be Achieved

By SRI PRAKASH, M.L.A.

I am obliged to my friend Mr. Brelvi, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for asking me to contribute an article to the Jubilee Number of his paper. Let me first of all congratulate all responsible for the birth and the growth of this paper, on its having survived 25 years of life in a country where mortality is so great among men and newspapers alike both from natural and from violent causes. I must also at the same time confess to a feeling of embarrassment when I find the editor has prescribed for me the subject of this article. To write on 'The Indian Freedom Movement' in all its variegated aspects, is not a simple matter, nor can it be confined within the space of a short newspaper article. I shall therefore resist the temptation to deal with historical events and confine myself to that aspects of the movement that deals with the mind or the spirit of man, and which really attracts me more than the objective side of it.

Despite Gibbon, Bury and Marx who have in their own ways tried—and tried successfully—to give what may be regarded as a purely materialistic interpretation to all the mighty movements that have taken men from stage to stage to where he sands to-day, I for one cannot agree that it is a purely material consideration that leads men either individually or collectively to go forward from one position to another. I believe that the mind or the spirit of man is a very active factor in all human progress. To me it is clear that the best of systems begin to pall after sometime, and man's heart pants and man's eyes thirst for other things.

"We look before and after
And pine for what is not";
"The desire of the moth for the star
And the night for the morrow:"

Or even .....

"Old order changeth yielding place to new;
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Let one good custom should corrupt the world!"

Or .....

"Each age is a dream that is dying,
Or one that is coming to birth";

are not idle words of poets but actual facts of life. The mind or the spirit of man gets tired of the best of systems and he desires a change. Fairy tales tell of princes getting tired of being coddled and pampered at home, running away in search of adventure, entailing hardship and suffering. So a people as a whole get tired of any social system that their ancesteors might have devised and want to experiment with 'fresh fields and pastures new', regardless of where these may lead them, or the troubles and difficulties that may follow.

Constant Struggle For Change

Students of history examining events long after they had occurred, may see in the conduct of the makers of history and those that were with them at periods of crises or revolutions, nothing but material considerations. They may feel that the poverty of the people led them to do this, that or the other. But the main fact, to my mind, is the psychology or the spiritual one, namely that men desired change and therefore they had it when individuals arrived who openly expressed the suppressed desire of the masses and were capable enough to lead them to their own wished-for goal.

The Indian freedom movement from the earliest times is no exception; and from the days of Alexander when India in a way was first opened out to the rest of the world, down to the establishment of British Rule, there have been consant conquests and constant attempts to throw off the yoke. This has been the case not only in the political spheres but in social and religious as well. The struggle in our country has been particularly severe because it has been so constant. No empire internally or externally appears to have lasted for more than 150 years; and the people have been ever struggling for change, and constantly attempting to adjust their minds to political and religious ideas and ideals that their incessant desire for change have inevitably brought. It is a peculiar thing that in our country nothing seems to last very long. And though there is an attempt to show that we are unchanging, really we are changing incessantly. This we have had very little stability; and while younger nations can show a continuity of tradition and institutions for centuries, we can at best only show ruins, not only of buildings but also of political, religious, social and economic systems.

Advent Of British

When the British established themselves in the land to take the latest illustration—I have reason to hink that large masses of the people hailed the new situation with almost rapturous delight having been tired of the conditions in which they had lived for a century or so immediately before. Of course there were disaffections; but these may be said to have been confined to vested interests and privileged classes whom they had dispossessed. But the love of freedom asserted itself soon afterwards; old events were forgotten; and a desire for change seized many people; the evils of the present became increasing-apparent and the inequity of the situation, namely of being ruled by a foreign power began to be felt. The clash of civilisations so different from each other, created a revolution in all departments of our life. Vague longings about this or that became insistent and movements for social and religious reform, for economic and political betterment to be mooted all round. Vested interests in power in all spheres tried to suppress these new movements, only making them stronger and stronger. The psychology of people is to struggle to be free but not necessarily love to maintain what it gets in the name of that freedom. This psychology is so baffling that not even the closest students of our history can understand it, and most of us whose education has brought them in close contact with the psychology of other people, are ourselves as bewilddered at the phenomena that we are unable to understand ourselves. The present unrest in the land is the result; and we from the highest to the humblest seem to be groping to something ever new which we are unable to envisage clearly and the means for the obtaining of which we are not in a position to consolidate. The existence of a strong centralised power backed by its position in the international world, has made our position still more difficult for we are effectively thwarted by the strength of the opposition in all attempts hat we may make to forge a new path for ourselves.

A Clear Goal Needed

India, I think, for the first time finds herself unable to do what she wants to do and what she has been able to do through the centuries. She could formerly upset kings and empires, throw away social and religious systems without much difficulty, and also build up fresh systems after short periods of confusion and unrest, and like a recurring decimal repeat the story from almost century to century. To-day that is not apparenly possible. The political administration has its tentacles in every tree: has a register of everything: and with the help of scientific inventions, exercises control on everybody and everything all the time. Nothing seems to escape its notice: and nothing can happen without receiving its reaction from end to end of the administrative machine. Our people having been individualistic or at best clannish they are unable to face the present situation in an effective manner. It is therefore time to halt and not only to concentrate our attention on what we want, but also on how we should act. Organisation has to be met by organisation, and if our freedom movement of the present or the near future is to attain any success, it must be backed by an organisation with a clear goal before it and with a detailed programme of how the same is to be achieved. Sporadic action, and un-co-ordinated endeavours will lead us no where at the present day. Then we must also learn not only to be satisfied with achieving the goal, but also to take the fullest advantage of our position when that goal is reached for the further strengthening of ourselves for the good of the whole. It is no good reaching one goal and then immediately upsetting it in order to go on to another goal. We must plant our foot firmly at one place before we raise the other to plant it at the next. It is this great lack in our movement from the earliest times that has deprived us of a settled society on the one hand and has disabled us from making our proper contribution to world thought and world endeavour on the other.

Comprehensive Change

There is no doubt we are tired of the system under which we live—political, social, economic and religious. Politics may loom very large; but when great changes come, they revolutionise not only politics but every department of national life. We want a change. We are struggling for that change. That change is what we love to feel, is freedom; but the nature of which we have not defined. We must do that. Our immediate ideal of freedom must be the unification of the whole of the country as one under a national federal Government guaranteeing civil liberties to all and maintaining the rights of one against the other. This love of freedom for ourselves has no iota of hatred for any one. We cannot afford to hate anyone because we ourselves are a conglomeration of all creeds and of all peoples. We are a whole world ni miniature in ourselves. Our idea of freedom includes the evolving of a sicial and economic system that gives opportunities to all; eliminates as far as possible, all unwholesome competition in economic life; and ensures physical and intellectual growth for everyone by legitimate and constitutional means. The method of achieving this can only be a widespread organisation based on voluntary discipline, spread throughout the country, obtaining its mastery over the hearts of all citizens by practical service; and checkmating the efforts of all opponents by open and peaceful methods. When this new system is achieved by these means, we can hope for a stable Government in the land, commanding the willing allegience of everyone, and ensuring that when the next demand for change, that is for a fresh idea of freedom, comes, the adjustments will be painless and natural. Then, shall the sad story of the past be forgotten; and we shall march as a mighty nation at peace with the world, looked up to by all peoples with affection and respect, taking ourselves ever onwards from freedom to freedom, broad-based on the peoples' will, as it itself may change from age to age.

Education In The Presidency

A Retrospect: 1912–1937

(By M. R. PARANJPE)

The last twenty-five years have been the most eventful years in the history of modern India and before we plan for the future a review of this period would be most profitable. With her political advance India has in these years made remarkable progress in the field of education and a retrospect of the years 1912-37 with show us the proud progress of a quarter of a century as also point to the deficiencies which leave us still dissatisfied with our educational achievement.

The young men of to-day who are entering the public life of the country were in 1912 below the age of 5 and in 1917 were reading in primary schools. They would be surprised to hear that in 1912 there were only 11 Colleges as against the 34 of to-day or that only 26 passed the B.Sc. in 1912. It was usual in the first decade of this century to preach to the young learners in colleges the importance of the study of sciences. "We have enough B.A.'s; India wants science graduates." That prayer has been granted. While the B.A.'s have in the last twenty-five years increased from 406 to 1,480, the B.Sc.'s have gone up from 26 to 392. It would be instructive to inquire how many of these science graduates are absorbed by the industries of the Province, and if their proportion to the total output is small—that is my inference—why are the industries unwilling to take them?

Secondary Schools

The number of secondary schools has also increased from 386 to 636, accommodating more scholars naturally. They were 61,884 in 1912; in 1936 their number was 113,247. There has been on an average an increase of about 30,000 pupils per year and about 10 new schools appear to be absorbing this increase. The noteworthy feature of this growth, however, is the steady shifting of the burden of secondary school finance from Government to the fee-paying parents. In 1911 the ratio of Government funds to school fees was approximately 1 : 2; in 1936 it was almost 1 : 3. There has been an increase of about 28 lakhs in fee-collection, while the increase in Government grant has been only a little over 9 lakhs.

It may be argued that this was inevitable. Government had in these years to spend large amounts for primary education and naturally Government had to be less liberal to secondary schools. This is, of course, true in a measure. In 1935-'36 Government spent on primary education Rs. 110,19,156 as against Rs. 23,62,775 in 1911-'12. But it may be noted that in these years the contribution of Local Bodies has increased from 10 lakhs to 66 lakhs and that of other sources, from 4 lakhs to 20 lakhs. In 1911-'12 the Government's share was 23.6 out of 37.5 lakhs (or 63 per cent. nearly); in 1936-'36 it was 110 lakhs out of 204 (or 64 per cent. nearly). This is clearly an evidence of the hollowness of the claim made by Government that they have to starve secondary schools and colleges in order to feed the primary schools.

Slow Progress

To obtain a correct idea of the progress one must read side by side the observations made in the reports of 1912-'17 and 1935-'36. Here they are:

In 1912-'17.—"There is one primary school for boys for every 217 towns or villages..... There is one school in every 12.8 square miles..... The proportion of pupils to population is 5.21 per mile."

In 1935-'36.—"There are 26,389 towns and inhabited villages of which 10,757 are with schools (or there is a school for every 2.5 towns and villages)..... The average area served by a boys' primary school is 9.4 square miles..... Of the total male population 8.2 per cent. was under instruction (or 82 per mile).

A nation proposing to establish a form of Government responsible to the people must aim at ten times more rapid progress if it would bring the goal in view of the present generation.

Girl's Education

One may feel more gratified at the figures in the chapter on Girls' Education. The college-going girls in 1911-'12 were only 177; in 1935-'36 they were 1,382. Their number in secondary schools has risen from 5,315 to 27,812; while that in primary schools has gone up from 63,059 to 307,989. But read from a different view-point the figures are not very encouraging. One may not emphasise that there are in collegos only 10 girls for a total enrolment of 120; but one would be justified in expressing one's dissatisfacteon at the fact that en secondary schools the number of girls is only one-fourth of that of boys, and that appears to be also the proportion in primary schools. Thus—

	In 1911-'12	In 1935-'36.
No. of Girls in colleges	177	1,382
in secondary schools	5,315	27,872
in primary schools	63,059	307,989

Progress in effective literacy must necessarily be hampered so long as the number of girls in the primary schools at least is not nearly the same as that of boys.

In the year 1911-'12 or about that time the Department of Education had declared it as their policy to start 500 primary schools every year. If they had followed that policy, there would have been by now an addition of about 12,000 schools. The actual addition has been a little over 6,000. At this rate, about 50 more years must elapse before every village has a school, shpposing the new schools are all located in villages only.

Laxity In Promotions

The stidy can be extended in many more directions and the readers interested in the comparative statements given above will immensely profit by reading simultaneously the Reports on Public Instruction for the years 1912-'17 and 1935-'36.

The number of candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination of April 1938 is expected to be a little over 20,000. Their number in 1911 was only 4,019, i.e. about one-fifth of the present number. The mushroom schools were then not existing, nor were the schools unwieldy as some of them are now. The results were not bad inasmuch as 2,025 had passed. But then, as now, the Educational Inspector complained about the laxity of promotions. "One cannot feel satisfied," says he, "that laxity in regard to promotion has been adequately dealt with. It is disheartening to find in a large school that out of some 200 or 300 boys in Standard VII only about half can be sent up for a public examination and not more than 60 per cent. of these will pass. Expedients to promote boys who are unfit, without incurring the wrath of the Department, are still practised." The Inspector apparently believed then as he does now that the school-managers were all afflicted with a sort of chronic ailment and would not accept the simple device of school improvement—strictness in class promotions. Even after 25 years' experience the Educational Inspector is as ever unwilling to believe that laxity of promotions may be not the cause but the effect of inefficient education.

Training Of Teachers

Even in 1912-'17 the data for such a conclusion was not lacking. "There are altogether 4,066 teachers, of whom 916 are trained," says the D. P. I.'s Report. "The staffs in privately-managed schools do not wholly consist of qualified men, the rates of pay are often low and the provision for incremental salaries or for pensions etc., is the exception rather than the rule, and difficulty is naturally found in retaining qualified men of ability. The difficulty will, however, be mitigated to some extent by the creation of a Government Provident Fund f teachers in such schools, which is at present under consideration..... The accommodation in the college is little more than is required for teachers in Government schools and onl five places are available for teachers from other schools. The establishment of a separate Training College for such teachers is under the serious consideration of Government, and it is hoped that the proposal will materialise before long."

When the paragraph was published the war had clouded the horizon and when it ended the paragraph was probably forgotten. For the Government Provident Fund for privately-managed schools "to enable them to retain qualified teachers," has still not materialised; and the question of providing better accommodation at the Training College is solved only partially. In 1933 Government agreed to admit 100 graduate teachers to the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and two years later the Kolhapur Darbar started the Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, at Kolhapur, providing accommodation for a hundred more. The question of training the under-graduate teachers who form about 50 per cent. of the staffs of privately-managed schools is still unsolved, although in most schools the under-graduate teacher lays the foundations of education.

The Audacity Of It!

In this Report one reads a striking admission: "At the opening of the (Secondary Training) College, neither the Principal, nor the Vice-Principal had had any practice in training men, and it took them some time to learn their business." men, and it took them some time to learn their busines." It may be noted that the Principal was an Englishman and was could be had in plenty. The late Mr. Fraser, who is the Princi-appointed in 1905 when persons with the required qualifications pal referred to, was an honest Englishman and made this admission himself. But all Englishmen have not the honesty and the frankness of Principal Fraser, and conscious, though they are, of their inability to solve the problems of Indian education, they have the audacity to recommend "greater employment of Englishmen" as a remedy for our educational ills.

Social Service In India

The Ideals Which Ought To Inspire It

By B. N. MOTIWALA

"It is the duty of society considered as a fellowship to help every citizen to gain the best life because he is of value as a personality. It is the duty of each citizen to do his part to create, maintain and enrich that fellowship which is the basis of all true society. The full realization of these two obligations will lead us into an ordered freedom in which domination shall be replaced by co-operation, compulsion will give way to willing service and all shall have opportunity to enter into that joy and fullness of life that God intended for them."—Anon.

I offer to the "Bombay Chronicle" my heart-felt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of its Silver Jubilee. The people of Bombay are indebted to the "Chronicle" for having faithfully served their national interests all these years.

In this short article I shall be able to deal only with the outlines of this vast subject.

The social service movement in India is not new, yet looking to the innumerable directions in which it has to do its work, it is necessary that we should frankly confess that the net output of our work is not great. If the movement has to make a rapid progress in the modern times, it is quite essential that we should improve our methods in several directions and chalk out new lines for advance.

Social Service means the service of man and the service of society. In the first place, social workers in

B. N. Motiwala.

India should mentally picture the kind of new social order they wish to see established in our country. To my mind the social service movement should ensure:

(a) To every child the fullest opportunity to grow in body and in mind, to enjoy the best education that he can use and society can supply, with adequate maintenance to the end of the study period.

(b) To every mother adequate assistance at the time of maternity and whilst occupied with the care of children.

(c) To every person able and willing to give his best services—

1. An equal opportunity to produce wealth.
2. A just share of the product of industry
3. Sufficient opportunities for leisure, recreation and holidays.
4. A status suited to a free citizen, and due opportunity to develop his capacity and personality.

We cannot complaisantly confine our attention to our social problems without comparison with those of other countries. Everywhere experiments are being made in the solution of the new social problems; their successes and failures are of the greatest value to us as examples and warnings. As we have been slow to recognise this, human progress has been slow, and its cost has been paid many times.

In connection with this subject, I draw the attention of the public to the sumptuous volume of the International Survey of Social Services published by International Labour Office, Geneva.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army have a network of their institutions in our country. At present there are social service institutions in some cities like Calcutta, Allahabad and a few others, but this is not enough. Each important city in every province should have a social service league, and all these should be affiliated to one parent body. Further, every province should regularly hold local social service conferences to keep up the interest of the general public. Besides these, with a view to improve methods of social work and for the purpose of introducing new activities, it is necessary that every three or five years, there should be an All-India Social Service Conference. In India four such conferences were held. The last was held in Bombay in 1923. It is a pity that during all these years no fifth conference is held.

Overlapping Of Work

At present, I find in Bombay numerous social service institutions both communal and cosmopolitan. This means overlapping of work and waste of time, energy and money. The result of all this is this: that the cause of social service does not thrive as it ought to be. There should be as few institutions as possible and these must arrange their programmes after joint consultations so that the needy poor people may be well served in time. Amongst these institutions there should be cordial co-operation co-ordination work; and there should be frequent meetings of social workers connected with these institutions. It is a matter of great regret that the Association of Social Workers, Bombay has not been functioning at all. There is a great necessity of this institution. Fresh efforts should be made to put life into that sleeping institution.

Social Service Leagues should concentrate their efforts on research work, so badly neglected at present and bring the white light of knowledge to bear on the problems that are pressing for solution. Further the ultimate aim of such bodies should be to "wither away" and become unnecessary because they have succeeded in engendering a spirit of service in every individual and in every part of society.

Every city, and every important ward of such city should have a House of the type of "New Nagpada Neighbourhood House". This

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Cement—India's Youngest Industry

Its Importance For Rural Uplift And Housing Of The Masses

(Contributed)

The rapid development within recent years in the manufacture of cement, one of India's youngest industries; the great part which that industry plays in the economic and national welfare of the country; and the wide scope for building up cottage industries offered by its subsidiary products—these factors will naturally rivet the attention of every right-minded individual interested in the current problems of the country and make him wonder how and by what agency this pre-eminent situation has been brought about.

It is the intention of this article to trace as briefly as possible the growth of the cement industry in India, the useful service which the organisation controlling it is rendering to the nation and its potentialities in respect of every feature of the national programme for rural re-construction and the uplift of the country.

It was due to the enterprise of the South Indian Industrials Ltd., Madras, that the first cement factory in India was opened in Madras in 1902. The capacity of the plant was exceedingly small and the methods employed were far from being technically efficient according to present day standards. and probably due to these factors and also to the high cost and lack of encouragement the factory had latterly to close down.

It was actually in 1912 that the real foundation of the present indusutry was laid down. The Indian Cement Company Limited was registered in that year and started work in Porbandar. The next two years saw the formation of the Katni and Bundi Companies. These factories were also of restricted output to begin with. However, the Great War broke out when they were still in their infancy and left them without competition to cater for practically the whole of India's Cement requirements. The success of these factories naturally lent a fillip to industrial promoters in the country with the result that no less than 9 large factories were set in operation in 1922

Unfortunately, in their enthusiasm and optimism, the manufacturers overlooked the essential fact that India is a conservative country, slow to change its habits, its customs, and its ibuilding methods. The result was overproduction, far beyond the demand. Again most of the factories had been erected within the geographical marketing areas of the already existing factories. These two factors inevitably led to internal competition and rate war; the scramble for business at any price and for delivery over any distance crippled the industry; two factories were forced to go into liquidation and the others sustained serious losses.

Unity At Last

The cement manufacturers who were now brought to their senses, realising the gravity of the situation, joined hands and appealed to Government for protection against foreign competition. They were not able, however, to obtain any relief as the enquiry by the Tariff Board revealed over-production which had been intensified by undue competition in the market. The Board made a recommendation for the grant of a subsidy, but when this was not accepted by the Government of India the only course open to the manufacturing companies, if they wanted to suruvive a catastrophe, was to adopt a policy of co-operation. As a result of this wise decision the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed in 1925. This Association successfully directed their efforts towards the stabilisation of the prices at an economic level which gave a new lease of life to the industry.

The next step was to develop a market for the ercessive output. No trading concern, however large the organisation or however strongly established, can afford in these days of cmmercial enterprise and competition to dispense with its propaganda branch whose constant aim should be to keep the public informed of the superior merits of its products. On this principle the Concrete Association of India was next inaugurated in 1927, an organisation to educate the public in the use of cement and to offer free technical aid and advice. The useful propaganda work of this Association soon bore fruit. The result was naturally a sustained increase in consumption and the industry steadily advanced.

Increasing Demand

The ever-growing demand for cement called for closer co-operation between the manufacturers, and in 1930 another progressive step was taken in the formation of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd. Under its auspices the selling arrangements of the member companies were centralised The output of all the factories was controlled on a quota basis Amalgamated funds also rendered it possible to apply the whole force of effective advertising and propaganda programmes to the betterment of sales, instead of having to dissipate a large portion of the money available in keeping each particular Brand name before the public The selling price also was sustantially reduced.

As a result of experiments made, a new weather-proof packing was introduced for usue during the monsoon period or for occasions when cement had to be transported over long distances or held in stock over long periods This method proved to be extremely satisfactory. By the adoption of a sound policy and by sustained publicity, cement, as in other countries, was slowly but steadily accepted as an economical building material, thus giving an impetus to he development of modern methods of construction in re-inforced concrete.

If the industry were to continue to be capable of economic expansion and development or even retain its existing measure of prosperity, a more adaptable arrangement was imperative from the point of view not only of distribution but also of its capacity to erect new factories to serve those areas where the demand to be in excess of the existing economic supply.

With this end in view a merger company was formed with the main object of consolidating and re-organizing the entire business of the various cement manufacturing companies, not only in respect of sales and selling prices but also in regard to manufacture, administration and the erection of new factories where and when needed, together with the all important matter of economic distribution.

Amalgamation

The advantages and future possibilities of the merger scheme were so overwhelming and convincing that it received the unqualified approval of that far-seeing industrial magnate, the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, and it finally became an accomplished fact in August, 1936, under the name of tne Associated Cement Companies of India, Limited.

Under the new regime special attention has been given to publicity activities. In addition to intensive advertising in newspapers and journals throughout the country, the free distribution of booklets, and the detailed study of new problems in the 'Indian Concrete Journal', a Concrete School is now maintained in Bombay in which young men from various parts of the country are trained, free of charge, in the correct methods of preparing concrete mixtures and products. This is a move of great importance botn to the industry and to the country.

The part which the Cement industry plays in the interests of the welfare of the country is not generally appreciated. Not only does it afford employment to about 10,000 men in the factories alone, but it s one of the best customers of Indian coal, 3 1,2 lakh tons of which are consumed there every year. The jute industry is also benefitted, as over 180 lakhs of jute bags are used for packing purposes. Then there is the nuge freight revenue accruing to the railways by the transport coal, gunny bags and cement, the latter having now reached a figure of well over a million tons per annum.

Again, the cement industry is of greater national import ance than any other industry in the sense that it is the only one which can enter into every one of the four main scheme of the national programme, viz., rural up-lift, development of cottage industries, reduction of unemployment and proper housing of the toiling masses.

Associated with rural uplife we need only consider a road. parapet walls and covers for wells, curbs round water springs to protect them from pollution, drinking troughs and manure pits. These are some of the various items of village requirements in the provision of which Cement can be used with advantage.

The preparation of such by-products as segrees or choolas flower pots, etc., can be developed as a cottage indusutry.

The greater use of cement concrete for roads, bridges and buildings, both public and private, acords employmen to thousands of labourers and skilled supervisors throughout the country and in this way helps in reducing unemployment. In the villages, tne poorer classes benefit by the introduction of better dwellings, proof against fire, damp and vermin, permanent and unshakable improving with time and not affected by weather conditions.

As enduring as the hills, improving in strength with age and, unlike lime, having the property of combining with steel without corroding it, cement concrete has come to be universally regarded as the constructional material 'par excellence.' Concrete can now be formed into any desired shape; it can be given a wide range of surface finishes and colours; in hardening it retains permanently the snape and surface which is supplied. All these properties have enhanced the importance of cement as a basic raw material.

Who then can deny that this growing industry, fostered by a far-seeing and progressive-minded management and deserving of the full support of the nation, has a glorious future before it?

Swadeshi Soap For India

(Contributed)

Twenty-five years ago it would have been a daring prophecy for one who visited the cocoanut groves of the placid backwaters roundabout Ernakulam to say that in their midst would spring up, in a short time, a modern manufacturing plant giving a new direction to India's vegetable oil and soap industry. For in those days, the industrial possibilities of the rich produce of Malabar were but dimly conceived. The oil crushing industry was not, of course, new in Malabar; since for hundreds of years cocoanut oil was being extracted from copra by methods which were no doubt quite successful in the time of our forefathers but were out of date for our times. It almost seemed as if Time had halted in Malabar and it, therefore, needed a long vision and a pioneering spirit to venture on any large scale industry there.

The House of Tatas with its characteristic enthusiasm for new enterprises launched a rather ambitious scheme to manufacture cocoanut and other vegetable oils and allied products in Ernakulam, the capital of Cochin State which is now so important in the public eye by its rapidly developing harbour of Cochin

The world war revealed to India the urgent necessity for its industrialisation. The booming prices of every commodity and the belief of those days that these high prices, with their concommitant huge profits, have come to stay gave a rosy appearance to every venture that was conceived in those days In such circumstances the Tata Oil Mills Co. was floated in the year 1918. It was originally intended that the Company would erect several self-contained and economic oil milling units in different seed producing centres but this idea, which was entirely sound, was given up and it was decided to locate the first factory at Cochin for the crushing of copra and groundnuts and for manufacturing refined edible products from their oils. During the war America was a big buyer of Cochin copra and cocoanut oil; the factory was, therefore, designed on the most up-to-date lines to crush about 30,000 tons of copra and 15,000 tons of groundnut annually to meet the export demand of America and other foreign markets. But just as the factory started operations it met with a severe reverse. The Phillipines, the only Colony of America, was always a potential producer of copra; during the war the American Government gave a special impetus to the development of the copra industry in the Phillipines in order that the needs of American industries for cocoanut oil can be met nearer home. The Phillipine cocoanut plantation came to a full bearing stage in 1920 and the American Government immediately imposed a prohibitive duty on imports of copra and cocoanut oil into America from all sources other than the Phillipines. The hopes that were built up for the Company of a highly profitable export trade were dashed to the ground almost overnight and this coupled with the heavily dropping prices—the inevitable reaction of the war boom—brouguht nothing but misfortune to the Company at its very birth. Were it not for the grim courage, the faith in the inherent soundness of the venture and financial resources that Tatas alone can command, this enterprise would have ceased to exist.

Immense Possibilities

It was speedily realised that the original conception of making in India various finished oil products shoulud be pursued with vigour and determination. Year by year India was importing increasing quantities of different oil products many of which were made probably from oil seeds exported from India. To take but two examples, the imports of soaps into India were steadily rising to nearly Rs. 2 crores; those of vegetable product commonly called 'Vegetable Ghee' were reaching Rs. 1 crore. There was no reason why India should not make these products; in fact, it was a gross reflection on her industrial enterprise that a country which was one of the largest producers of oil seeds should have to depend on foreign supplies to mtet its commonest household needs like soaps and vegetable fat. The Company was not slow to realise these shortcomings and set abouut to try and meet these demands.

After months of experiment and research, the first of the refined products was introduced on the market, the well-known cooking medium, "Cocogem". It was the first products of its kind manufacturued in India and it soon came to be recognised as a first class cooking oil. After passing through a series of vicissitudes the Company's financial situaution was reconstructed in 1927 in order that it may achieve the hopes and possibilities that were built on it but which were long delayed. The Company's chemists then turned their attention to the manufacture of vegetable products otherwise known as vegetable ghee and their efforts bore fruition about the year 1932.

Along with the experiment and progress in the manufacture of refined edible products, attention was also directed towards the making of soap. It was recognised from the very beginning that soap, as a primary necessity of any community presented the most hopeful possibility for the future development of the Company. The annual imports of soap, both household and toilet, into India were nearly reaching the value of Rs. 2 crores. The bulk of these imports came from England. The Company diverted its attention to the manufacture of soap.

Imported Oil Products

Circumstances were just then becoming propitious. There was a ferment in the Indian political world; India's demand for Swaraj had assumed enormous proportions and the launching of the Civil Disobedience movement by Mahatma Gandhi brought with it a tidal wave of Swadeshism. The demand for Indian soap rose rapidly and the Company with the resources and the technical experience it had gathered by its earlier years of experiments was able to take advantage of the spirit of the time to put the Indian Soap Industry on India's map The now well-known '501' Soap was born just before this wave of Swadeshism had come

It is said that Soap is a barometer of a country's advancement. Whilst it may be a truism to some extent, it also reflects the immense possibilities that exist, given the necessary support and encouragement by the Government and the public for a large scale soap industryt It is estimated that the per capita consumption of scap in U.S.A. is 25 lbs. per annum as against about 4 oz. for India. To reach the American figure of consumption the present Indian industry can be extended a hundredfold. Such is the scope and such are the possibilities of the soap industry in India.

The aim of the Company is always to expand and progress. They do not wish to rest content with the laurels that they have already won. There are a thousand and one products which can be made from Indian raw materials and periments and research are being constantly made in the Factory's Laboratory to evolve new products One suoh lint of tory's Laboratory to evolve new products. One such line of research on which the Company's chemists are engaged is the manufacture of manures from various oil cakes which are at present either exported or burnt as fuel. The first results of the experiments are promising but further experiments are being made to ensure their confirmation. It is common knowledge that enormous quantities of chemical manures are being imported into India from foreign countries whilst Indian oil cakes, rich in manurial value, are either exported or burnt to the continuous deterioration and impoverishment of the Indian soil.

When a survey of the Indian industrial progress is made the Tata Oil Mills Company will occupy a fairly prominent position because of its early pioneering efforts. To-day it gives employment in various walks of life to over 1,500 men and women and with further growth in the years to come it hopes to give employment to several hundred men more.

Spread Of Social Service

(Continued from page 11)

House was founded in Bombay City by Dr. Clifford Manshardt in 1927 for the purpose of providing a centre to assist in cultivating the highest interests of the Nagpada Neighbourhood, to initiate and to maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises to investigate and improve social and economic conditions, and at all times to work for the public welfare of the city of Bombay." For systematic and sustained work among the poor, such Houses or Settlements will be ideal organisations provided they are run by fully qualified Directors.

Need Of Social Services

Social Service Leagues and Settlements should maintain an up-to-date "Intelligent Office" or Information Bureau through which information bearing on social progress can be systematically collected and made known.

If the social service movement has to be carried out in an efficient manner which would produce the best effects, it is quite important to have regular social surveys of the cities in which social workers have to serve. Alas! till now, not a single great city in our country has seen and felt the necessity of having a survey of its Life and Labour as was done for London by the late Charles Booth and recently by Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith.

In India all communities need to have their special Charity Organisation Societies. A writer has rightly mentioned: In India we are desperately in need of Charity Organisations."

All individuals are not fortunate enough to turning out to be ideal social workers. Social work has become a profession which should legitimately be taken up by those who have rich qualities of personality. Social workers, in a sense can be said to have been born, but for the general type of social workers, proper training will go a great length, if the latent capacities of workers are brought out. Just as the professions of law and medicine require sufficient training to get oneself qualified, so social workers need both theoretical and practical training in the science and art of social service. Such training must be given in all provinces, and this training must receive its due recognition by each provincial university by conferring degrees on successful students. In England social training courses have grown up in nearly all Universities to the great advantage of the status of social work. There are 35 Schools of Social Work in the United States and Canada.

Besides these schools, there should be special classes for training volunteers whose services may be requisitioned during times of emergencies such as fires, floods, epidemics, etc. At such times, service of trained workers would be of immense benefit.

With a view to spread the gospel of social service and to propagate right ideas of social amelioration, the social service movement in all parts of our country should largely take advantage of the Press. There should be a special weekly paper on the subject of Social Service for registering the occurrence of daily events of social importance and for commending or criticising social work at proper times. Trained social workers should contribute to this paper, articles on current topics of great social value. When social workers have investigated social conditions of any part of their city or province, they should put the result before the public and before their fellow-workers for their use and guidance. Social Service institutions should make it a point to issue cheap leaflets and pamphlets on important social subjects and that too, in the vernacular language of the province. It is also necessary that important lectures on social subjects delivered by experts should be available in print to the public. Poets having special aptitude for writing popular songs should compose them on subjects of social service. These should be utilised for text-books in schools and should be sung on public functions held by social service leagues. Social service institutions should annually publish Social Service Directories and bring out their own Annuals. They should have standing and travelling libraries of useful, modern books on social subjects, and such libraries must continually have new books and keep their stock of books up-to-date. Study Circles should be formed, Public Debates on important social subjects must be arranged, Prize Competitions should be held and frequent meetings of social workers should be fixed for exchange of views and for comparing notes. In these ways the service movement can be made to progress rapidly.

Two Great Duties

With a view to foster right ideas and ideals of social service among the young, it is necessary that pupils in schools and colleges should be taught from the very beginning to write and speak not in terms of nationality, creed or race, but in terms of humanity. Teachers and professors should get some practical work done by their pupils as part of their regular studies and curricula of their schools and colleges. The best time for promoting social work among the students is during the vacations. To my mind, every High School and every College should have a Social Service League attached to it. Work among students will have a lasting beneficial influence both on the quantity and quality of social work in the future.

Just as in our country after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, political work has been engaging the day to day services of political workers, similarly in the social field, work must be taken up day after day and kept up continuously without any break. It is only then that social workers would achieve substantial results in the domain of social service.

The State has its own social service work. The city has its own organised activities carried out through its social service leagues, but besides these, individuals should not shirk their duties towards their fellow-brethren. Personal service has its own importance; it can never be replaced by institutional service.

There are two great duties resting upon the Church to-day. One is to interpret to the people the approved results of modern social science, and the other is to make the social worker realise that his is not a profession but a real vocation, an altruistic, spiritual thing. If the Church really believes in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, it must strive to make the Brotherhood a reality. We can safely say here that all our social efforts to make future citizens will be a beating of the air, unless inspiring all our plans and nerving our labour, there is present all the time the dynamic of real religion. A mighty example as to what potent influence religion exercises in making the social service movement successful is furnished to us by the history of the Salvation Army.

Our social services should be to use the words of Dr. Annie Besant, "the fragrant blossoms which flower from a root of deep and passionate love of the Motherland of consecration to the Service of India."

True Servants

Let us all be workers on the Road. Who are these workers? They are the devoted men and women who have rendered unselfish service for the good of humanity; they are those who have given unsparingly of their time, of their talents, of their wealth, learning and energy, those who have not hesitated to give even their lives for the common good. The world has furnished supreme examples of such workers in the persons of Jesus Christ and Mahatma Gandhi Christ planned for a civilisation in which there shall be no untoward conditions which must thrust unfair and unjust burdens upon the poor, the toiler, the underprivileged, or any other condition or class of humanity. Mahatma Gandhi has said as follows about Christ and Christianity:—"Christ wins me, but Christianity as exemplified by Western political social and economic standards, repels me". We have in our country then one great servant who has by his work shown himself to a true follower of Christ in being a great servant of the people. In Mahatma Gandhi is fulfilled the words of Christ—one who took upon himself the form of a servant:

"And whosoever will be great among you shall be the servant of all" If social workers in India keep before them the ideals of great srvants of the people like Christ, Abraham Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi and try to translate their ideals into practice, then the social work which they will be putting forth for the good of their people will be of the best type. Let all social workers in our country give their best Giving is living. Giving is sowing; the larger the sowing, the larger the reaping.

Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give pelf.
Give love, give tears and give thyself
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not, is not living.

—B. N. MOTIVALA.

KIDNAPPING SCARE SPREADS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 19.

Kidnapping scare has spread in Lahore, three cases having been reported to-day.

The Headmaster of the Dayanand Middle School reports that Rup Lal, a student of the infant class, while returning from the school, was waylaid by two Pathans on the Ravi Road. After gagging him, they tried to carry him away, then the sudden appearance of four Sikhs on the scene put the kidnappers to flight.

In the second case, a boy was offered sweets by some Pathans and was being entrapped. An alarm having been raised, people collected and foiled the attempts of the Pathans.

The third case is that when a boy was going along the Chatterjee Road, he was chased by some kidnappers. But he was rescued by the timely arrival of a number of people.—United Press.

Plague Havoc In Mirzapur

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The Mirzapur correspondent of "The Pioneer" wires that panic prevails in Mirzapur where 230 deaths and 332 seizures from plague have taken so far.

Three-fourths of the city population have been evacuated, and all high schools and Municipal schools are closed.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Grant Medical Students' On Strike"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your article under the heading "Grant Medical Students on Strike" in the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 16th March, 1938, in which it is stated:

"At about 12 noon a police sergeant came to the College compound and when questioned by some of the students, he said, he was called by the Dean."

This is absolutely incorrect. I never called for any police sergeant I shall be thankful if you kindly rectify this matter at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. BHATIA,
Lt.Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Germany And Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since Herr Hitler came in power, his rule is a record of inhuman treatment of the Jews in Germany nearly amounting to barbarism. Every nation knows many of the cultured Jews who were expelled from Germany are staying in India. To-day we read in every newspaper about the Austrian Jews' persecution which leads them to self-respecting and the only course left, to commit suicides. Herr Hitler about a year back said "England has taught Indians to walk". Let Herr Hitler as well as all nations of the world know that Indians are teaching to-day Germany as to how human beings are to be treated. Let Hitler know, by his persecution of the Jews he himself destroying the German culture, which is in fact Jews' production—Yours etc.

N. R. PURANDARE.
L.C.P.S., (Bom.).
Versova via Andheri, March 19.

Kaya-Kalpa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From newspaper reports, it appears that the treatment has not come upto the expectations which were raised to a high pitch on account of the claims that were put forward on behalf of Kaya-Kalpa. However, we cannot indulge into generalisations on the basis of scanty data. Ayurvedic treatment, if it wants to get suitable recognition, should allow itself to be submitted more and more to what are known as scientific methods. We should have less of faith and speculation and more of systematic experiments. We should carefully collect data and then alone can the conclusion be sound and convincing. Sentimental attachment can in no case be a substitute for facts. Its cheapness has, no doubt, something to recommend itself but its claims can be admitted only after rigorous laboratory and hospital experiments.

Another great curse about the spread of knowledge in India has been the great secrecy attached to knowledge. Very often the knowledge dies along with the person who gains it and the next generation has again to start fresh. Under such circumstances no progress is possible. The man who claims to have found out a truth, must publish it widely and allow himself to be criticised by a wider circle and then alone he can emerge triumphant. They can keep trade secrets but the general conclusions must be published.

The method of 'Guru', secretly telling the truth to 'chela' will no longer do and in the interest of the knowledge it is necessary that the secret method may be given up as soon as possible.—Yours etc.,

RAGHUBIR SINGH.
Kolhapur.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Protest Against Vaccination

DR. K. L. SARMA, Naturopath, Pudukotah, sends us a copy of the letter he has addressed to the Prime Minister of Madras protesting against the continuation of the system of compulsory vaccination. He criticises the communique issued by the Minister of Health as being biassed and partial. There ought to be at least freedom to conscientious objectors, says the correspondent.

Acworth Leper Asylum

V. G. AGASKAR, draws the attention of the authorities of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, to the alleged poor quality of the fare provided in the Home. The correspondent recommends the abolition of the tender system.

Deplorable Agitation

R. D. BALIWALA, deplores the haul and cry raised in a section of the Parsi press against the Excise Minister's order to close down all the liquor shops in Bardoli. Those who do not desire prohibition should agitate against it by all constitutional means instead of throwing mud on respected Congress leaders.

Konkan Steamer Passengers

S. J. KHANNOLKAR appeals to the people of Konkan to support the activities of the Utaru Sangh (Steamer Passengers' League) and also to help the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee which is at present engaged in collecting statistics regarding an economic rate on the Konkan line.

Dharwar Municipal Query

"A TAX PAYER" of Dharwar desires to know how far the work of the special committee of the Municipality which was appointed to investigate into the affairs of the water works department has proceeded.

State Swarajya

A. N. M. observes in reference to the remarks of Sir C. P. Ramswamy Aiyar and the subsequent Parliamentary statement regarding the grant of autonomy to States' people: "So long as the crown is unprepared and unwilling to enter into revised treaty relations with the people's representatives instead of the ruler, it would be legally impossible for the latter to divest himself of his personal obligations and hand over the power of administration to the people at large to be exercised by the representatives of the people.

Sholapur Municipality

"DISGUSTED" complains against the administration of the Sholapur Municipality and draws attention of the Minister-in-Charge to the absence of drainage, bad roads, in sufficient water supply and inadequate street lighting. He particularly protests against the practice of dispensing with public lightening altogether on full moon nights.

Indian System Of Medicine

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Bill L. A. to regulate the qualifications of Indian systems of medicines as Unani and Ayurvedic has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 10th March 1938 but it is not clearly stated whether the men practising the following systems are exempted or not?

(1) Electro Medical Therapy as violet rays—ultra-violet rays, massage, etc.
(2) Hydropathy.
(3) Fasting cure.
(4) Nature cure.
(5) Unipathy.
(6) Homoeopathy, etc.

1. If the men practising the above systems are not exempted, the Board then should consist of persons practising all systems noted above and not simply of Allopathy, Unani and Ayurvedic medicines.

2. It is strange that men practising dentistry are exempted from it. In fact hundreds of persons die at the hands of some dentists due to injuries as abscess, etc. in good many villages and towns.

Similarly those dais who have no practical knowledge of delivery, kill so many children and women. Why these two classes of dentists dais should be exempted under this new Bill? As a justice, the Government should not make a fish of all and flesh of another.

Will the Minister in charge of Medical and Health of Bombay, be good enough to look into the above facts and do justice when the Bill is passed into law?—Yours, etc.,

"HOMOEOPATH".
Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.

DR. SIGMUND FREUD AND THE NAZIS

(Continued from Page 6.)

philosophy. Truth which is esential to all and any really scientific inquiry, is unpalatable to Nazism because it clashes with the arbitrary and irrational tenets of the so-called Nazi philosophy. Prof. Freud's theory of psycho-analysis is concerned with truth in its significance to science and the historic development of the theory, modified as it has been in the light of later research and amplification of its different aspects, demonstrates how much it has influenced modern thought and how imperishable it remains in its solid achievement to our knowledge. The misrepresentation of the Freudian theory which is perhaps inevitable, cannot injure the scientific bases of the principles of analysis Freud published after years of study in a nervous clinic and laboratory and it is difficult to estimate the exact importance of the turn Freud has been responsible mainly in giving to the formidable progress of psychology as we understand it to-day.

Nazis And Freudianism

It is Freud, we must admit, who gave us the first complete insight into the role and expanse of the unconscious and made tangible and whole what the artistic poetic consciousness, as he admits in his exposition, had merely sensed arranged, in other words, in the pattern of his theory. It is Freud who first revealed the unkown world of dream and the mechanism which establishes an intelligible contact between that world and the reality of consciousness and, finally, it is Freud who created the therapy of psycho-analysis that today deals with diseases of the mind much more effectively than ever before, given, that is, requisite training and skill in the analyst. The present position of psycho-therapy in medicine is a direct development of Freudianism. These are achievements that Nazism cannot destroy and any attempt to destroy them can only make the Nazis more and more obnoxious in the civilised world.

Punjab Political Conference

ROHTAK, March 19.

Sardar Kishan Singh, M.L.A. has been elected President of the next session of the Punjab Political Conference, which is to be held at the village of Madina in the district of Rohtak on March 26 and 27, 1938. Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A, M. S. Aney, Satyamurthi, Raizada Hansraj, and almost all the leading members of the Central Assembly have agreed to attend the Conference.—United Press.

DAVAR COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

Tributes To Pioneer Of Commmercial Education

Prof. Davar at the annual social of the Davar's College of Commerce, thanking the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mrs. Morarji, said that their presence will inspire many young Indian students studying in this College and pursuing various commercial lines that are opened to the progressive country of ours. Then he referred to the active career of the President who belonged to a family of merchants who devoted the best of their time and labour to the cause of the public.

ITS 37TH YEAR

Continuing he said that the College was completing the thirty-seventh year of its existence, during which period special branches for the highest Specialised Professional Diploma Courses were opened. Primarily, as the premier College for training in Professional Diplomas, it developed to the total strength of 539 students, which included 45 graduates, of whom 32 were Bachelors of Arts. The technique of production and finance was now supplemented by the technique of Sales Management, worked on the most up to date and scientific lines. As a result of the close touch with the various sales organisations, he was convinced that the weakest chain of the Indian Industry, was also its old-fashioned and defective system of sales management. Naturally, having succeeded to induce the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of England, to hold its examination in India, he started the same, immediately, in this College. In 1936, through the establishment of an Indian Advisory Board, it was further improved and developed.

BANKING EDUCATION

Sir Basil Blackett, he said, while introducing the Central Reserve Bank Bill, in 1925, emphasised the necessity of giving Banking Education of a high character in India, which brought into existence the present Indian Institute of Bankers. The examinations for specialisation for Company Secretaries were held until 1935 by the Incorporated Secretaries' Examination Board, which agreed to introduce its examination, for the first time, in India, in the year 1914. This Diploma of Incorporated Secretaries qualified students for the position of Company Secretaries and Company Managers. Sixteen complete Intermediate Examinations Certificates were secured by the students this year. Then, he gave out that the total results achieved in the D.Com., I.M.C. Group Diplomas was 27. Fifty-five subject passes were obtained in the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Then the Sports Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Morarji, the first being scored by E. Richardson and the second by Ivory Thoy.

After refreshments Mr. B. C. Munshi's juggling and some heavy weights and acrobatic feats, the President, Mr. G. G. Morarji, addressed the audience. In the course of his speech, after expressing his thanks for having offered him the honour of presiding over that evening's function he said:—

This College of Commerce was a unique institution in the city, perhaps in this Presidency, or, even, may be without any exaggeration, in the whole country. It was a pioneer of commercial education and was started long before any one thought of commercial education, in the sense in which this now understood it.

Some 11 years back, the Indian Merchants' Chamber thought of having a Commercial Examination scheme of its own and granting diplomas and certificates to students who passed its examinations.

The Chamber owes a debt to Principal Davar, for the strenuous work he put up, and for collaborating with the Committee of the Chamber in organising the scheme and for taking a keen and zealous interest in that, year after year, for all these years.

Ujjain Maharani Sarvajanik Anathalaya

(By A Correspondent).

REWA (By Mail).

The Orphanage at Rewa which was established in 1923 with 12 orphans on the Roll. The Orphanage was started through the benevolence and charity of her late Highness Shrimati Ujjainin Dowagar Maharaniji Sahiba and through the untiring zeal of its Secretary, Thakur Arjun Singhji, Editor, "The Prakash," has made unprecedented progress. The Anathalaya has turned out over 200 boys who have fitted themselves as respectable and useful citizens and all of them are either doing some of their own profession and occupation or are rendering good services in one or the other department of the State both in Civil and Military.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH CONFERENCE

Proceedings Not Open To Press

CUTTACK, March 20.

Mahatma Gandhi will reach Delang on the morning of March 25 to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference. Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, will also accompany him. It is not yet known whether Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will attend the Conference. But it is almost certain that Babu Rajendra Prasad will attend. Almost all other leading members of the Sangh will also attend.

The Conference will commence its business on the morning of March 25. As per present arrangement, Mr. Subhas Bose will hoist the national flag on the opening day of the Conference.

The Hindi Conference which was to be held on March 27, has been postponed.

The discussion will mainly centre round the principles and policies of the Sangh in regard to the problems that face the members. The Conference is not open to the Press.

Meetings will be arranged during the leaders' stay there, which will be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Bose and other leaders.—United Press.

Bhashyam Elected Unopposed

BANGALORE, March 19.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, the Mysore Congress Leader, has been declared elected unopposed from the Cottonpet Division to the City Municipal Council.

It will be recalled that Mr. Bhashyam, who was arrested on a charge of sedition, was recently released, due to the recent political amnesty declared by the Government of Mysore. It will be remembered further that he was disqualified on account of conviction, but the Government removed the ban on him a few days back.—United Press.

Sir Walter Womersley, Assistant Postmater General, in a speech at Lincoln described the Post Office as a large business concern with an annual turnover of £1,000,000,000. It was not merely a Government Department but a vast organisation which functioned on business lines and which managed to retain human outlook in carrying on its services.

AND the cost was only 2 annas! A small sum to pay for freedom from those distressing ailments which robbed her of energy and made her irritable and "run-down."

Remember *you* cannot neglect constipation with impunity. Irregular bowel action sets up poisons which impair health and lower your vitality. Without cleansing the bowels you *cannot* enjoy good health. For 2 annas your dealer will supply a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS—the most effective vegetable laxative obtainable. They remove *entirely* the stagnating, poisonous waste. Get your box to-day. To-morrow you will be able to say, "I feel fine."

Remember—regular cleansing of the system is the *first* rule of health. It necessarily precedes any measures for revitalizing or rejuvenating the body.

Banish:

Sick Headaches
Lassitude
Flatulence
Heartburn
Sleeplessness
Loss of Appetite
Irritability
Bad Breath

Agents: JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 6-11, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.
Also at Calcutta, Madras & Karachi.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, March 18.

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	„	0 9 88
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	0 15 6
Shirtings	„	0 9 2
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	0 8 9
Leopard Cloth	„	0 9 3
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi Border)	„	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P. B.)	„	0 14 6
Drills	„	0 7 10
Domestics	„	0 8 2
Domestics	„	0 7 11
Chadars	„	0 9 8
White Bleached.—	**Per Piece**	**Rs. a. p.**
Longcloth	„	10 8 0
Drill	„	8 0 6
Yarn.—		
	Per lb.	**Rs. a. p.**
4s (All Waste)	„	0 3 10
6½s (All Waste)	„	0 4 2
8½s	„	0 5 4
10½s	„	0 5 9
12½s	„	0 6 0
16s	„	0 6 9
20s	„	0 7 4
24s	„	0 8 0
32s	„	0 9 4
60s	„	1 1 7
80s	„	1 6 4

TATA HYDERO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) Units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

11th Week (ended March 18th).	
1936	10,816,300
1937	13,028,000
1938	11,303,100
Total for 11 weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1936	118,348,200
1937	130,099,100
1938	153,907,400

Castophene
WORLD'S FAVOURITE
LAXATIVE
Doctors report 90% of the minor ills are often caused by the incomplete eliminations of waste matter which usually exist without your knowing it.
Your system may be quite regular, and yet, unknown to you, sufficient waste matter may remain within the body to poison and undermine your whole system, drag you down and leave you subject to headaches, indigestion, bad complexion and to all the miseries of ordinary constipation.
Castophene thoroughly clears the system of the poisonous waste matter which undermines your health. It can be given to the feeblest invalid. If you are the victim of habitual constipation, let nothing deter you from taking Castophene. It is safe and sure and is the ideal laxative for all the family.
In bottles of 25, 50 & 100 chocolates from your chemist or from P. O. Box 88 Karachi
CASTOPHENE
COMPOUND CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS
AMRUTANJAN
Pond's

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, March 19.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers dates and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo

L Edwards s.s. Aagtekerk of 4044 reg tons Capt W Fries sailed for Australian Ports via Marmaboa Alleppey and Freemantle with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Dunkerk of 3759 reg tons Capt H Booth sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Somali of 3522 reg tons Capt T H Kemp sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Velox of 2281 reg tons Capt M Jensen sailed for Madras and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gandara of 3190 reg tons Capt A D Davies sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

Volkart Bros s.s. Bengkalis of 4056 reg tons Capt M A Zavama sailed for Basra with local and same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Simla of 5955 reg tons Capt J McMillian sailed for Antwerp Dunkerk and Liverpool via Karachi Marseilles and Plymouth with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt H Percival sailed for Marseilles Pelymouth Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Sudan and Port Said with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 19-3-38

S S Nagato Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Karachi Bedi Bunder and Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 19.

2 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 20-3 M M
3 Ampliforth 2765 Port Said 21-3 L Dreyfus
6 City of Simla 5955 Karachi 20-3 K Nixon
8 Brauenfels 4852 Bremen 22-3 L Edwards
11 Aagtekerk 4044 Australia 19-3 L Edwards
17 Velox 2281 Madras 18-3 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon 19-3 Scindia S N
2 Gandara 3180 Calcutaa 19-3 M M
12/13 Bengkalis 4055 P Gulf 20-3 Volkart Bros.
14 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 22-3 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon NF Scindia S N
B Janaki 530 M Coast 19-3 Malabar Steamship
D/E Hashemi 298 M Coast 19-3 S Hassum
G Graciosa 1021 Bangkok 22-3 F F Campbell.
K Islami 3817 NF NF T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 25-3-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Matheson 20-3-38 J Finlay
California 23-3-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tungsha 23-3-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Khios 24-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Mauly 24-3-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Venice Maru 25-3-38 Volkart Bros
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 22-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 26-3-38 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 24-3-38 M M
Varela 19-3-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalabala 22-3-38 Scindia S N
Chyebasa 26-3-38 M M
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Takada 20-3-38 M M
Gharinda 26-3-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Hatipara 23-3-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 24-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru 27-3-38 Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Braunfels 29-3-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 29-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 28-3-38 M M
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Baroda 23-3-38 M M
Varela 24-3-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Islami 29-3-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 26-3-38 M M
City of Simla 20-3-38 K Nixon
Dalgoma 20-3-38 M M

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Himalaya 17-3-38
S S Paolina 17-3-38
S S Bengkalis 18-3-38
S S Vita 18-3-38
S S Janaki 18-3-38
S S Cambay Star 18-3-38
S S Hashemi 18-3-38
S S Gandara 19-3-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 19.

S S Ranchi for London: 30 cases rubber canvas shoes Omnipol (India); 1000 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 185 bags kang grain S M Rajgor.

S S Braunfels for Alexandria: 43 bales henna powder N Khubchand.

For Oslo: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Moss: 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Hamburg: 165 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 55 bales cotton waste oldag C Jairam; 60 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 10 bales cow hides D Abraham; 28 bags gum A Virji; 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 78 bags gum B Jaffer; 54 bales raw cotton A Podar; 34 bags gum A Naranji.

For Suez: 100 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji; 90 bales cotton piece goods A H Diab.

For Antwerp: 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales goat hair D Abraham; 10 cases butter in tins White; 26 bales goat skins D Abraham; 308 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

For Gothenburg: 30 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 60 bags fenel seed P & Tata.

For Alexandretta: 18 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Rotterdam: 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 60 bags gr nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For Port Said: 67 bags henna powder D Abraham; 10 bdls rattans R Shantilal

For Jaffa: 20 bales grey cotton yarn K P Asar

S S City of Simla for Liverpool: 18 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas.

For Antwerp: 116 bales raw cotton B Karamshi

S S City of Dunkerk for Manchester: 135 dms castor oil L Abercrombi.

S S Paolina for Genoa: 592 bags lin seed The Cotton Agents.

S S Nagato Maru for Nagoya: 275 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Osaka: 150 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel.

S S Dalgoma for Hull: 3200 bags myrabollam M Chunilal; 8 bales cow hides D Abraham.

IMPORTS.

S S Potter Agent L Edwards from New York: 108 cases soap; 82 cases machinery; 68 cases acquer; 72 cases harmless barks-roots-herbs; 90 cases paint; 90 cases auto parts; 59 cases clocks; 51 bales cotton fents; 57 cases medicines; 49 dms asphaltum; 57 cases incandescent lamps; 139 bxs truck chassis; 31 cases radio goods and sets; 71 cases motor cars; 215 cases ink and dictionaries; 200 bales old news paper; 30 cases radio recivers; 75 bdls galvd stl ice cans; 35 cases bromo paper; 48 cases dyestuff; 109 ctns ketchup in glass; 45 krls enamel; 53 cases elect refrigarators; 55 cases soda ash; 86 lse rubber tires; 200 rolls roofing paper; 50 cases flit insceticide; 97 cases pneu tires; 183 pcs wrought stl pipes; 32 cases commercial chasses; 93 bdls wheels; 220 pails everseal liquid; 71 cases face cream.

From Philadelphia: 33 bales paper bag uners 210 dms lubg oil; 33 cases auto parts.

S S Jalapadama Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 29537 bags rice.

From Cochin: 200 bdls coir yarn; 151 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 430 bags cocoanuts 370 baskets mangoes.

From Badagora: 2701 bags copra; 382 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicharry: 275 bags cocoanuts

From Ponani: 250 bags cocoanuts.

M S Bangkali Agent Volkart Bros from Vancouner: 193 cases salmon talls from San Francisco: 120 cases end fruit; 70 dms lubg oil; 232 bales cotton; 90 rolls wrapping paper.

From Los Angles: 50 cyl liquified petroleum gas; 1193 bales cotton; 370 bales borax; 285 skgs assorted groceries; 200 dms lubg oil.

From Gourabaga: 7688 bdls java teak

From Oheribon: 101 dms wine.

From Tandjong: 454 csks tallow, 500 bags black pepper; 200 bags cloves.

From Singapore: 356970 tons palm oil.

From Puget Sound: 60 bales wood pulp; 1862 pcs pine planks; 1555 cases fir lumber.

S S Jalapalaka Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Akyab: 23890 bags rice

From Cochin: 107 bdls coir rope; 168 logs peramarum wood.

From Calicut: 44 jottas mangoes.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 19

March	231.50—580
July	221.10—280
September	221.80—220

LONDON SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London March 2.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on February 23rd showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of bar gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the week was about £1,900,000, which included some new production. There was a considerable falling-off in Continental demand, but as official quarters were prepared to absorb offerings the sterling price was well maintained and continued to include substantial premiums over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 21st February to midday on the 28th Feb.

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,027,269
British East Africa	15,064
British India	267,224
Australia	411,565
New Zealand	59,340
Brazil	520,000
Canada	119,000
France	83,501
Netherlands	29,120
Switzerland	10,993
Other countries	19,255
	£3,562,335

EXPORTS.

France	£ 83,661
Netherlands	135,902
Switzerland	775,177
Morocco	5,664
Other Countries	1,638
	£1,002,042

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on February 26th carries gold to the value of about £465,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January 1938 amounted to 68,020 fine ounces as compared with 66,848 fine ounces for December 1937 and 65,572 fine ounces for January 1937.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet and prices have shown only small movements during the past week.

The Indian Budget, announced on February 26th, made no change in the silver import duty which therefore remains at 3 annas per fine ounce. The fact that there was no reduction seems to have occasioned some disappointment in the Bazaars, as there was some Indian selling following the announcement, whereas previously this quarter had shown more disposition to buy. Selling however was not pressed and with bear covering purchases in evidence, offerings were absorbed without much difficulty.

The market has a steady undertone and no wide change is expected in the near future.

It was announced on February 28th that the United States Treasury had extended through March the agreement to buy 1,200,000 ounces of newly mined silver from Canada and 5,000,000 ounces from Mexico.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 21st February to midday on the 28th Feb.

IMPORTS.

Australia	£ 34,185
New Zealand	2,945
Canada	5,472
British India	56,621
British East Africa	11,735*
Belgium	16,276*
France	3,068
Germany	3,063
Ecudor	2,678
Other Countries	2,236
	£138,279

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£904,615*
Egypt	48,267*
Aden and Dependencies	22,315*
Germany	14,470
Denmark	2,025
Sweden	2,050
Portugal	1,170
Other Countries	2,318
	£997,430

*Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Including £13,333 in Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Statistics for the month of February 1938.—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STANDARD.

	Cash	Two months' delivery
Highest price		139s/10½d.
Lowest price		139/7d.
Average:—	20.1589d.	19.8307d.

BAR GOLD.

	Per oz. fine.
Highest price	138s/10½d.
Lowest price	138s/7d.
Average:—	139s/9.17d.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, March 18.

Our Sugar Market for Java Forward positions continued to rule dull during the week and prices declined by about an anna per cwt. in March and by about 2 annas per cwt. in April and onwards. There was very limited buying interest except for small demand from out ports for near arrivals. Java Market was reported dull, 'Niwas' limits being unchanged. New York and London Terminal markets were also reported weak during the week.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugars continued to rule steady during the week and prices remained practically unchanged. Cawnpore market was also reported steady.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt. No Stock-Nominal.
Shipment March Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt F.B.H. Conf. Terms
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-10-0 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 11-10-6 to 12-12-0 per cwt.

CONFIDENCE LACKING IN TIN MARKET

Pool Proposals Under Discussion

(From our Correspondent.)
Singapore, March 12.

There has been no sign of returning confidence during the week although it has generally regarded that more settled conditions on the continent would result from closer and more freely talks from Britain to Italy and Germany but the sudden Nazi march in to the Independent Country of Austria, altered the stage (put the civilisation back) and the market in all sections especially Tin which closed Saturday at dol 90 per picul in a very nervous condition after having under going a very precautionery marking down. Other factors had to excercise a depressing influence on markets. Conditions on the Industrial sides of America have gone for bad to worse and unemployment is increasing. To some extent London had been under the influence of Wall Street and there had been a deterioration in tin market shares have been fallen the most depressing thing so far London is concerned, where sell-sell sell, was the echo in the exchange. It would be idle to pretend that so far as the tin market is concerned the political situation in Europe has not again become serious. The developments in Austria of the naked aggressive march of Nazi, caused a cessation of business both in N. Y. and London alike abruptly, as naturally there can be no inclination to enter in to fresh commitments while the present state of uncertainty exists all over the world in the arena of international politics

POOL PROPOSALS.

The ITC will discus the pool proposal when it meets on April 5th., (Unanimously approved by the Tin Producers' Association). It is believed that the Buffer Pool is still thought as iniquitous document and no doubt the members would be favourigg the plan come into force. For the restiration of price manipulation, the Committee has decided a Pool the likely data, and maintanance of the prices in the neighbourhood of £200 to £250 per ton. Now that the introduction of operative tonnages, in addition to standard tonnages as a basis regulation, the restriction scheme now become so complicated that revision seems now overdue. The present drastic cut 55 per cent is universally aclaimed as essential and expedient. The U.S.A. consumption has diminished, much more rapidly and seriously with in the past two months.

Note.—The production of tin plate in January last is stated to have amounted to only 1,900,000 base boxes as compared with 2,950,000 base boxes, in December 1937, and 4,700,000 boxes in January 1937. At the moment the transatlantic tin plate Mills operating at 32 1/2 per cent of their capacity as against 110 per cent a year ago. It is now being declared that the slight but appreciable recovery in business enjoyed by the American Automobile factories in January has been vanished and a declining demand for tin has been experienced from this source during recent weeks.

WORLD DEMAND

Hence it seems unlikely in short world demand for tin will for a considerable time come exceed the rate of supply at approximately 141,000 tons per annum which the new quota will enforce as from the first of April. Apart from the possibility of a sudden now unexpected recovery in American demand an important factor which may upset the present calculation is that of stocks held by consumers both in America and Europe. The Estimated Consumption of tin throughout the world, in 1937 is 197,000 tons where as tin used by manufacturers during the year is calculated at 172,000 tons. If the figures are right approximately, then 25,000 tons of tin must have been added to the invisible stocks, at the manufacturers warehouses during the said period. The probability hence for the Mid term outlook is far from promissing. It is further believed that the invisible stocks held by America alone reach the figure of 20,000 tons and that large war reserves have been held by Germany and Russia the 1937 total deliveries for America 83,665 tons against a consumption of 73 840 tons for the twelve months, and German import has increased by 36.7 per cent while Russias' 160 per cent, Presumably it is easy to view that the outlook is serious and not at all promising.

Position Of Scheduled Bank

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 11th March 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities:—
(a) In India 1,21,67,09,000
(b) In Burma 5,74,50,000
2. Time Liabilities.—
(a) In India 1,05,10,98,000
(b) In Burma 4,83,77,000
3. Cash—
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Ban' Notes—
(a) In India 4,97,18,000
(b) In Burma 2,03,000
(ii) Burma Notes—
(a) In India 21,000
(b) In Burma 16,53,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—
(a) In India 61,12,000
(b) In Burma 1,14,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—
(a) In India 29,38,000
(b) In Burma 99,900
(v) Balances with Reserve Bank 12,67,67,000
4. Advances—
(a) In Irdia 1,16,45,99,000
(b) In Burma 9,53,87,000
5. Bills discounted—
(a) In India 9,85,96,000
(b) In Burma 37,41,000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 18

SAKELS—	
March	13.35+10
May	13.48+8
July	13.60+5
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.61+5
June	10.52+1
GIZA—	
March	12.63+5
May	12.73+9
July	12.82+9

GROSS EARNINGS OF B. E. S. T. CO. LTD.

Figures For February

	For Feb. 1938 Rs.	Up to the end of February 1938 Rs.
*Electric Supply	8,43,306	17,18,033
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	6,13,771	12,87,971
Increase over same period last year		2,30,960

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 19.

Wheat	7,586 Cwts.
Linseed	25,792 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	762 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	751 Cwts.
Groundnuts	9,253 Cwts.
Castorseed	523 Cwts.
Rice	56 310 Cwt.
Myrabollams	3,681 Cwts.
Cottonseed	18,593 Cwts.
Gram	2,300 Cwts.
Joowar	2,392 Cwts.
Maize	37 Cwts.
Barley	157 Cwts.
Bajree	2,897 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	16,932 Cwts.

Sterling Share Quotations

Bombay, March 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 0
Bank of London and S. America	5 6 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 6 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 17 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	58 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 0 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 9 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Pref. Stk.	19 0 0
Genl. and Coml Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	95 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 5 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 6 0
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 7 6
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 3
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 2 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 4 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 8 0

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, March 19.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent	96/11
4 per cent 1960-70	113/6
5 per cent 1945-55	117/12

BANKS.

Baroda	115/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34
Central	32/6
Imperial Bank F.P.	1562/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	145
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	118
Union Bank	5/14

INSURANCE.

Empire	852/8
Jupiter	13/10
New India	39
Oriental	4350
Vulcan	7/6

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij	918/12
Central Provinces	101/8
Pachora Jamner	94
Tapti Valley	750

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1510
Arun	425
Arvind	1210
Asok	393/12
B. Dyeing	932/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	202
Calico	670
Century	265
Central India	268/4
Colaba	175
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	182/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	208/12
Kohinoor	322/8
Laxmi Cotton	535
Mysore	105
Marsden	1105
Morarji	277/8
New Great	710
Raipur	341/4
Rajnagar	93/2
Simplex	240
Swadeshi	97/8
Sajjan	1310
Vishnu	205
Madhusudan	123/12
Khatau	

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1445
Tata Hydro Old	151/4
Tata Power Ord.	1365

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	119/6
Surat	168/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	355
Associated Cements	126/8
Belapur	165
Bombay Burma New	225
Bombay Burma Old	627/8
Bombay Steam	247/8
Bombay Telephone	93/8
Burma Corporation	6/14
Br. B. Petrol	3/11
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	147/8
Industria Investment Tr.	45/4
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	28/14
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	73/8
Scindia Steam	20/11
Shivrajpur	53/12
Tata Oil	30/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	258*
Tata Steel Defd	1155

PREFERENCE.

7 per cent Andhra Valley	1495
7 per cent Bombay Tram (TF)	74
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 1st	166
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 2nd	161
7 per cent Tata Hydro	151/1
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1575
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	171/8

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	51/12
7 per cent Sholapur	80/4
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	46/5
Hukumchand	7/8
Kamarhatty	455
Kankanarrah	350
Lawrence	340
Reliance	58/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 17.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,200,000
Public Deposits	11,100,000
(A) Other Deposits	154,700,000
Government Securities	112,200,000
(B) Other Securities	24,100,000
Notes and Coin	47,800,000
Notes in Circulation	479,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.80 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	119,000,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	3,600,000

WORLD TRADE STATISTICS

Gold Value Of Imports

The February number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations contains, inter alia, a summary of the movement of world trade, of world production and of the prices of certain basic commodities in 1937 and the preceding four to five years compared with 1929

The recovery in world trade which started slowly in 1933 gradually gathered momentum in subsequent years, especially in 1937. The gold value in that year was 23.7 per cent. higher than in 1936, but still amounted to only 46.2 per cent. of the 1929 value.

As the gold-price index for international trade in 1937 is estimated to have been only about 47.5 per cent. of the 1929 average, the quantum of world trade in 1937 was probably only about 2½ less than in 1929. It rose by 1 per cent. in 1933 from the low point reached in the previous year, 3.5 per cent. in 1934, 4.5 per cent. in 1933, 5 per cent. in 1936 and 13.5 per cent. in 1937.

In December 1937 the gold value of world trade was slightly higher than in the preceding month.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD IMPORTS

The gold value of world imports increased by 24.2 per cent. from 1936 to 1937. Among the 36 most important trading countries only Algeria shows a substantial decrease in imports (—30 per cent); in China and in the U. S. S. R. imports were maintained at the same level as in 1936. In none of the remaining countries did imports increase by less than 9 per cent.

The largest increase in imports occurred in Italy (+70 whose opportunities for trading had of course been restricted in the previous year. Imports into Roumania, Bulgaria and the Netherlands Indies rose by more than 50 per cent., Finland by 44 per cent. the Argentine, Norway, Japan, British Malaya and Brazil by 34 to 39 per cent.

Increases of about 30 per cent. are recorded for the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Belgium-Luxemburg, India, Yugoslavia and New Zealand.

The percentages increase lay between 27 and 20 per cent. in Canada, Poland, U. S. A., Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt and the United Kingdom, and between 19 and 9 per cent. in a group of 9 countries comprising inter alia Australia, Switzerland and France.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD EXPORTS

The gold value of world exports increased in 1937 by 23.3 per cent. The largest increases have taken place in Chile +75 per cent., Roumania 58 per cent., Italy and British Malaya 46 per cent., Yugoslavia 44 per cent. the Netherlands Indies and the Argentine 41 per cent and the U. S. A. 36 per cent.

In the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Belgium-Luxemburg, Finland, Bulgaria, U. S. S. R., Austria, Ceylon and Germany the increase lay between 33 and 24 per cent.

Imports rose less than 10 per cent. in the Union of South Africa, Canada (8 per cent.), France (2.5 per cent.), Ireland (0.5 per cent.), they dropped only in Algeria (—7 per cent.)

The world production of pig-iron, steel, zinc, copper, coal and petroleum according to the provisional figures now available was substantially higher in 1937 than in 1936. The increases were: for pig-iron about 14 per cent. steel about 9 per cent. zinc about 11 per cent. copper probably roughly 33 per cent. coal 5½ per cent. and petroleum about 14 per cent.

The world production of petroleum was about 40 per cent. of copper about 20 per cent. of steel and zinc about 12 per cent. and of pig-iron about 6 per cent. higher than in 1929, while coal production remained 2 per cent. below the 1929 level.

Steel production in 1937 increased most in Czechoslovakia (+48 per cent.), Luxemburg, Poland and Canada (+26 per cent.), Belgium (+22 per cent.), France (+18 per cent.) the United Kingdom (+11 per cent.) and the U. S. S. R., (+9 per cent.) The increases were relatively small in Italy (+3.2 per cent.), Germany and the U. S. A. (+3.6 per cent.)

Zinc production increased most last year in the U. S. A. and in Germany (+20 per cent.)

The indices of industrial production for the whole of 1937 are only available for a restricted number of countries, amongst which are the United States and Canada. There was a slight falling-off in Canada in December last, but in the United States the index dropped as low as 70.6 per cent. as compared with 99.2 per cent. in each of the three months March, April and May.

GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

The general wholesale price indices for 39 countries indicate throughout 1937 a higher level of wholesale prices than in the preceding year. Wholesale prices (annual averages) have risen most in France (41 per cent.), Indo-China (34 per cent.), Netherlands Indies (32 per cent), Latvia (25 per cent.), Japan (21 per cent.), Chile (20 per cent.) the Netherlands (19 per cent.), Portugal (188 per cent.), Iran and Italy (17 per cent.) and in Belgium, Switzerland and Norway (16.4 per cent.)

The rise lay between 15 and 10 per cent. in 11 countries including the United Kingdom (15 per cent.), Sweden, the Argentine, Canada, India, Denmark and Poland.

In another group of 9 countries including the U. S. A. (6.8 uer cent.), the increase lay between 9 and 6 per cent.

The smallest increase in shown for Germany (+1.7 per cent.), Union of South Africa, Albania, Egypt, Austria and Turkey (between 2 and 4 per cent.)

In the great majority of countries the upward movement of wholesale prices was checked or turned into a decline during the last months of 1937. The rise in prices has continued only in the Union of South Africa, Albania, Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, New Zealand and Yugoslavia.

MOVEMENT OF PRICES

The movement of prices of certain important basic commodities discloses some divergent tendencies and considerable differences in the amplitude of the movements.

In the case of foodstuffs, the upward movements have either continued (e.g. wheat, sugar) or the decline has been relatively small as compared with the increases since the middle of 1936 (e.g. butter, beef). The prices of coffee and copra show, however, a marked decline since the beginning of 1937.

Among textile raw materials, prices of American cotton have fallen by about 40 per cent. since the spring of 1937, those of Egyptian cotton by 33 per cent. prices of wool also dropped rapidly by about 30 per cent. as from August but the steep fall in cotton and wool prices would appear to have been checked toward the end of last year. Prices of raw silk fell by 20 per cent. during 1937 whilst prices of artificial silk were maintained.

Prices of timber and of wood-pulp, which rose rapidly in 1936 and in the first months of 1937, show a relatively small decline in recent months.

Rubber prices and prices of certain base metals (copper, tin, lead, zinc), which showed the sharpest rise during the second half of 1936 and the first quarter of 1937, have since fallen most but there was some check in the fall at the year end.

Prices of pig-iron and steel, which are fairly strictly controlled, participated in the rise of 1936 and the early part of 1937 and have been since maintained, as has been also the price of nickel.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 18.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
	CORRESPONDING			
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,379	191	11,500	180
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other				
American (excluding linters)	4,438	147	6,275	141
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,743	99	4,470	160
Of which to Japan	414	21	1,207	27
Of which to China	61	5	24	—
Of which Great Britain	1,426	25	982	52
Of which to Germany	729	20	564	34
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,083	—	1,901
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,458	—	1,682
World's Visible supply	—	9,227	—	7,663
Of which American Cotton	—	7,348	—	5,266
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding Linters)	7,912	241	9,486	245
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,197	86	6,061	75

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Exports Of Gold From Bombay

Bombay, March 19.

Gold valued at Rs. 9,81,095, of which hardly one-ninth consisted of bar gold, was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, March 19.

The s.s. "Ranchi" which left Bombay on Saturday carried only one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 92,519 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. Three consignments of sovereign valued at Rs. 2,16,895, ... 5,85,615 and Rs. 65,156 were also shipped by the same steamer. The first of these was scheduled for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, while the last two were for London.

The s.s. "Karanja," which left for Durban on Wednesday, carried three consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 8,641, Rs. 5,184 and Rs. 7,085 for Mombassa an one consignment of Government of India rupee coins amounting to Rs. 24,000 for Zanzibar.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,11,99,29,578.

Heavy Selling In Cotton On Hitler's Colony Declaration

Sharp Decline In New York On Wall-Street Offerings

CONFIDENCE BADLY SHAKEN

BOMBAY, March 19.

Yesterday there was heavy general selling in Cotton Markets on Herr Hitler's Colony Declaration.

There was extensive selling on the New York Cotton Exchange by Wall-Street operators. The General confidence is badly shaken the Cotton is under the influence of European Situation.

The weakness of the Stock market and the threatening aspect of the European situation contributed to a decline on the New York cotton Exchange and with confidence shaken, prices were sensitive to offerings credited to Wall-Street, Commission Houses and foreign interests. Stoploss orders were caught.

The market opened steady but declined on broad liquidation and uncovered of stoploss orders. Liverpool was a moderate buyer on balance but this was more than offset by Continental selling and resumption of Bombay straddle reversing. Hedge selling increased with support credited mainly to trade price fixing at limits. Prices broke badly after Herr Hitler's speech but subsequently rallied partially on covering.

At the opening May was quoted 6 points lower at 8.83 and improved to 8.87 which was the highest level. Later on there was drastic decline and prices declined to 8.50 which was the lowest level. The market closed weak at decline of 35 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 35 points at 8.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on heavy selling and closed at a decline of 33 to 32 points. Spot cotton prices were depressed 23 points at 8.76c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 5.00. Hedging was evident but business was restricted with traders awaiting international developments. Later on there was local covering and trade calling against straddle selling and hedging. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5-10d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 7 points down while Uppers futures lost 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed 10 to 5 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 1 to 5 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., state:—

"Study of the Farm Bill leaves the undoubted impression that it is the Government's aim to reduce the acreage to a final goal of 26 to 27 million acres. The checks and penalties contained in the Farm Bill are apparently directed towards that end.

It should be pointed out that the act establishes a new Governmental policy with respect to cotton loans. It makes such loans mandatory upon the Commodity Credit Corporation when the average price for middling 7/8" cotton at the ten designated southern Spot markets on August 1st is less than 52 per cent. of the "parity price" or, when the August estimate of the new crop is in excess of "a normal year's domestic consumption and exports". Under the "parity price", a price of approximately 16 per pound can be defined according to previous pronouncements.

SPOT MARKETS

Therefore, this would mean that should the ten designated Spot markets in the South have an average price for middling 7/8" staple on August 1st, 1938, less than 8.32 per lb., or should the Crop Reporting Board estimate the 1938 crop in August in excess of 13,000,000 bales, the Commodity Credit Corporation must, by virtue of the mandate, announce that it will make loans on the 1938 crop at a rate no less than 52 per cent. of 16 cent or 8.32 cent per lb. and no more than 75 per cent. of 16 cent or 12 cent a pound. This provision of the Farm Bill must be regarded as very important and far-reaching insofar as cotton prices during 1938-1939 are concerned.

The Farm Bill in its entirely contains so many vital and complicated provisions, that it is not possible to digest it all in a short time. It would seem to us that as soon as the Trade will realize all the vital provisions of this momentous act, it will appreciate its important and great significance".

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 8.37—02 (10-15 a.m.)

New York May lowest 8.50—39 (2-50 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 5 02—02.

Liverpool lowest 4.98—06.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market barely steady. Speculators are holding aloof. There is an uneasy feeling in the market owing to the unsettled political outlook, Lancashire yarn market quiet, only a small business.

Liverpool.—Small nervous market with poor trade demand. Big stocks. Likely to sag lower. Prefer buying when weak.

New York.—Heavy selling on Hitler's Colony Declaration uncovered stop orders. Believe liquidation over Expect higher

New York.—Deepening domestic recession with disturbed foreign outlook undermining confidence. Consider new crops artificially high. Recommend sales.

New York.—Unfavourable advices from Europe caused selling. Buying power small. Market will be chiefly influenced by European situation.

New York.—Decline caused by outsiders liquidating due to bad European situation. Trade scale down buying sustaining feature. Consider present prices too low.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cable from M/S Geo. H. McFadden and Bro.

Market declined uncertainties foreign situation and weak Stock Market.

Messrs. Bishwambharial Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Although Lancashire trade bad speculative commodity buying increasing think Liverpool is best buying market owing inflationary tendency Sterling.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities foreign selling market acting heavily.

Believe trend differences uncertain stop view indicated small acreage present low grade certificated stock prevailing discounts looks attractive believe present holders would be reluctant to lose control however general price trend developments cotton goods markets new crop outlook all important factors.

Weakness due to lack of demand differences between new and old crop have a tendency to narrow.

Heavy selling on Hitler's Colony declaration uncovered stop-orders believe liquidation over expect higher.

Decline caused by outsiders liquidation due to bad European situation trade scale down buying sustaining feature consider present prices too low.

Market breaking and catching stoploss selling limits market influenced by general business unsettlements because of the various uncertainties the natural course seems to be to stand aside for the time being.

General liquidation due to bad European situation hedge selling against unsold goods indifferent demand market may be forced lower temporarily.

Stop orders caught general liquidation on German developments increased hedging offtake exceedingly poor.

TRADING IN COTTON

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET WILL REMAIN OPEN ONLY FOR NIGHT TRADING FROM 8 TO 10 P.M. ON MONDAY THE 21ST INSTANT.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 19.

May	8.76
July	8.83
October	8.88
December	8.89
January	8.91
Middling Spot	8.82

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 19.

May	8.87
July	8.93
October	8.99
Middling Spot	8.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 19.

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days Exports to the Continent	1,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 19.

March	4.89
April	4.89
May	4.92
June	4.95
July	4.98
August	5.00
September	5.02
October	5.04
November	5.05
December	5.06
January	5.08
February	5.09
March	5.10
Middling Spot	5.04

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS
Liverpool, March 19.

May	4.92
October	5.04

Egyptian Cotton
Liverpool, March 18

GIZA—	
Spot	7.41—3
March	6.89—7
May	6.85—7
July	6.90—8
October	6.96—7
November	6.96—7
January	6.97—7
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.11—5
March	5.99—3
May	6.04—5
July	6.08—5
October	6.11—5
November	6.11—5
January	6.13—5

BOMBAY COTTON
Bombay, March 19

Following an unexpected decline of 35 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 165/8 on nervous unloading. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 165. The tone of the market was unsettled.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points against an expected decline of 13 points. The local market ruled steady and closed steady at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—		
Broach A/M	165	10 0
Broach J/A	169	8 0
Fine M G—		
Oomra March	145	12 0
Oomra May	147	14 0
Oomra July	150	0 0
F G M G—		
Bengal March	127	4 0
Bengal May	127	12 0
Bengal July	129	8 0

Cotton Room Rate
Bombay, March 19.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal N.P.	...	134	131	128	126	
Punjab	...	134	131	128	126	
Rajputana	..	134	131	128	126	
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144	...	
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157	...	
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150	...	
Broach No. 2	...	170	168	166	164	

Ready Cotton Quotations
Bombay, March 19.

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	154/58
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	144/48
Ellichpur	151/52
Berar	148/50
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	140/44
Burwah/Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	151/52
Harda/Khirkiya	151/52
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	144/46
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4F.	180/83
Punjab 289F.	215/10
Sindh 4 F.	175/80
Sindh J.T.	200/05
Kampala	285/86
Jinja	268
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	210/11

Indian Cotton Figures
Bombay, March 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	122	44,624	194,668
Central Indi		35,493	290,005
Barsi and Berar	1,683	118,562	145,692
Hyderabad-Gaorani	49	35,388	75,263
Berar	783	256,909	486,416
Central Provinces	225	56,509	100,025
Total Oomras	2,862	547,485	1,292,069
Dholera	340	43,696	44,227
N.-W. Provinces		2,385	6,959
Rajputana		10,993	59,367
Sind-Punjab	4,323	433,613	264,868
Broach	3,980	44,477	165,792
Coompta and Dharwar	111	10,479	12,32
Westerns-Northerns		7,825	16,416
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,394	3,343
American		149,074	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan		246,721	191,857
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	11,616	1,499,324	2,061,921

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 17th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,342	157,374
Japan and China		373,943	887,771
Coast Ports	942	39,081	13,542
Up-country by Rail		236,063	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,174	37,723
Total	2,284	816,635	1,367,326

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 18-3-38	7197000	6061000
Receipts Yesterday 18-3-37	28000	19000
Exports to date 18-3-38	4743000	4470000
Stock at Ports 18-3-38	3083000	1901000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-3-38	2458000	1682000
Stock at Liverpool 18-3-38	1214000	943000
Visible Supply 18-3-38	7348000	5266000
Quantity in sight 18-3-38	12379000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 18-3-38	7912000	9486000

Osaka Cotton
Osaka, March 19

July	55.20—80
August	57.00—60

Cotton Straddles
APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 147 July 153 October 156 December 159 January 160 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 164 Liverpool May 1938 4.86 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 167/12 Liverpool July 4.91 Rs. 46 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 164 New York May 8.54 Rs. 28 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 167/12 New York July 8.61 Rs. 25 1/4 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

GOLD & SILVER
Bombay, March 19

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2d. to £7-0-2 1/2. Dollar sterling quotation was 4.94 11/16 and London Paris Exchange rate advanced 38 points at 160.81. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20 9/16d. India bought and Bears covered. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures advanced 30 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/16. The local market was firm with active buying in gold and silver. There was scarcity of offerings and the undertone was good. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34	14 0
Fagan	34	14 0
Chaitra	34	12 6
Vaishak	34	12 3

SILVER

Ready	51	14 0
Fagan	51	14 0
Chaitra	52	0 0
Vaishak	52	1 0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 19.

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 19.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7/0/5½

Montreal Silver
Montreal, March 18

March	45.40+30
May	45.25+30
July	45.25+30

LONDON METALS
London, March 18

Copper	£40 11 3
Lead	£16 17 6
Spelter	£14 18 9
Tin	£184 0 0

Bombay Metals
Bombay, March 19.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets 1st settlement	Rs. 44-6-0
Copper sheets 2nd settlement	Rs. 45-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled
London, March 18.

April	£10-7-6.
May	£10-10.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS
Bombay, March 19.

Groundnuts May—		
Opening	28	14 0
Highest	28	15 6
Lowest	28	12 9
Closing	28	13 9
Castorseeds May—		
Opening	32	9 0
Highest	32	13 0
Lowest	32	9 0
Closing	32	13 0
Cottonseeds May—		
Opening	18	13 6
Highest	18	14 6
Lowest	18	13 6
Closing	18	13 6

Liverpool Wheat
Liverpool, March 18.

March	83d.
May	83 5/8d.
July	82 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat
Chicago, March 18.

May	dol 0.88.
July	dol 0.85 1/4.
September	dol 0.85 3/4.

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, March 19.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-3-3.
Shipment July-Sept. R. 5-3-3.
Kesar Rs. 12.4.
Saraya Rs. 11-11
Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar
New York, March 18.

July	2.19
September	2.20
January	2.17

LONDON SUGAR
London, March 18

May	sh. 5 3d.

Cotton Arrivals
Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 18th/17th March	24,725
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,487,708
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,047,171
Decrease	559,463

High & Low Cotton Prices
Bombay, March 18

Broach A/M 1938 opening 170 highest 170 lowest 168 5/8 closing 168 5/8

Broach J/A opening 173 7/8 highest 173 7/8 lowest 172 3/8 closing 172 3/8

Oomra March opening 150 1/4 highest 150 1/4 lowest 148 1/2 closing 148 1/2

Oomra May opening 152 1/8 highest 152 1/8 lowest 150 5/8 closing 150 5/8

Oomra July opening 154 1/4 highest 154 1/2 lowest 153 3/8 closing 153 3/8

Bengal March opening 128 1/2 highest 128 1/2 lowest 128 closing 128

Bengal May opening 129 1/2 highest 129 1/2 lowest 128 3/8 closing 128 3/8

Bengal July opening 131 1/2 highest 131 1/2 lowest 131 closing 131

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-7-38) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 14 1/4

GOVT. SECURITIES
Bombay, March 19

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 102/14
3 per cent U P Bonds 9/
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/8
4 per cent 1860/70 113/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/60 118
5 per cent 1939/44 104
5 per cent 1933/45 101
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 Loan 102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112
5 per cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/8
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/12 against last closing at Rs. 96/14 and gradually declined to Rs. 96/8 and closed at Rs. 96/8/6. Tone: Easy

MONEY MARKET
Bombay, March 19

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 3/4
Bank's buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,203
Bank's buying T T 1,231

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.94.93 18th instant
Japan London 1/2 19th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 19th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/16 19th instant
Java London 8.96 3/4 19th instant
London Paris 160.81 18th instant
London Belgium 29.43 1/2 18th instant
London Switzerland 21.63 1/4 18th instant
London Berlin 12.35 1/2 18th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 18th instant
London New York 4.95.31 18th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1/4 18th instant
London Italy 94.21 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 17th instant
Gold £7-0-2 1/2 18th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 17th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 18th instant
New York Ready 45 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans
London, March 18

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/1 1/2 steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES
London, March 19.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan ¾ per cent. to 1 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan ¾ per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 19.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	4.95.93
Paris	161.37
Berlin	12.36-3/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97-15/16
Brussels	29.46-1/4
Milan	94.18
Berne	21.63-3/4
Prague	141.84

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 19.

Linseed Laplata Hull C. I. F. ton £12/6/3 March sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C. I. F. ton £13/18/9 March sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C. I. F. ton £14/3/9 March sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C. I. F. ton £12/7/6 March/April sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C. I. F. ton £12 March sellers.

Tenders: 18-3-1938 Bengal 100 Oomra 1,350

Total to date Bengal 1,800 Oomra 4,150

Firm) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45) closed.

Impressive Tone On Stock Exchange

Wall-Street Drop Ignored

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH ON EUROPEAN SITUATION

BOMBAY: March 19.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market declined on Herr Hitler's speech and U. S. Steel shares declined dollars 2-1/8 and Anaconda Mining shares lost dol. 3/4.

The local market opened steady at about yesterday's level and with a moderate turnover prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Later on there was brisk buying on news of war-like conditions in Europe and Hitler's demand for colonies. There was scarcity of sellers and Tata Steel shares registered a sharp rise.

It is generally believed that under disturbed European political situation, our industries will be in a booming state and this belief is now followed up by new buyers. At the moment the market is solely under the influence of day to day developments in the European situation.

The political situation is serious and any ugly turn will have extensive influence.

Later on there was cessation of buying and prices reacted few points on realising. The undertone of the market was impressive, but Professional Operators seem cautious in their manipulation.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, March 19.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	381	4
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	936	4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	266	4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	176	4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
I. E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-7-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	183	12
1.000 Hindustan	1720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	122	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	323	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	12
100 Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	93	12
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	241	14
100 Swan	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1320	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 22-8)	115	12
25-50 Central (As 12)	32	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	127	12
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	54	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	39	0
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	144	6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 48)	1460	0
10 Ajmer (Rs. 8)	12	10
50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120	0
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As 5)	10	3
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	151	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1,367	3
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C. Province	99	0
100 Dn. Baramati	104	1
100 Gujarat	98	4
100 Mandra Bhon	101	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	751	4
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	54	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1170	0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	261	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	356	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	166	4
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs 12-12)	243	12
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	628	12
50 Do. Conty (Rs 8)	225	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol.	3-11-6	
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	151	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs.)	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	675	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	73	12
15 Scindia	20	11
25 Tata Oil Mills (nil)	30	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	103	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, March 19

Bombay Dyeing (940) 936 948 946 952 935 936

Century (268/12) 268 277 273 276 266 260
Central India (271/4) 270 275 267
Kohinoor (324/6) 325 323 328 323
New Great (272/8) 277 275 281 270 280
Simplex (93/2) 93 85 83
Swadeshi (243/12) 243 248 242 241/14
Associated Cement (127/12) 126 126/12
Andhra (1460) 1460 1450
Tata Hydro (151/9) 151/4 151/14
Tata Power (1378/12) 1375 1372 1377 1387
Tram Ord (120) 120
T Steel Defd (1155) 1150 1160 1155 1195 1182 1200 1161 1185 1160 1170
T Steel Ord (259/8) 258 260 259 264 262 260 260 261
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (171/12) 172
Bellapur (166/4) 167 166
B Steam (248/12) 248
B Burma (645) 645 650 636 637 630 628/12

WALL STREET MARKET
New York, March 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Ex change:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	27
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	18
Electric Power and Light	
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond Common	5 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	46
Int Tel and Tel	7
Northern S Power A	9
American Tel and Tel	126 3/4
Western Union Telg	20 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	29
New York Central Rly	12 3/4
Pennsylvania Rly	17
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	78
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	91
Cous. Mining Smelting	53
6 per cent Japanese 1954	75
Bethelehem Steel	53
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
United S Steel	49
Amr Rolling Mills	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Chrysler Motors	48
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	36
Union Carbide	70 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	35
Socony Oil	13 1/4
St Oil of N J Oil	46
Amr Tob B	65 1/2
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada XD	410
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	92
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1948	40
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
Amr Can	22

Int Telephone earned dol 1.00 per share in 1937. Sharp decline owing to fears of War. Carloadings down 150,000 units. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 19.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe, parcels 48/9 March/April sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 39 March/April sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 34 March sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 19.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed, per lb. 6-13/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 19.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

LINSEED OIL
London, March 19.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked 27 April sellers.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked 27 March/April sellers.

7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ Tata Power	1572 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205 0
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80 4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109 6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

Bolinder's
COFFEE
MILLS & ROASTERS
Electric, Power, Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs. 40 to 500.
20 years experience at disposal.
DINSHAW & CO.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

Govt. Pledged To Patronise Swadeshi

Premier Kher Opens Fourth Indian Industries Fair At Azad Maidan

The Fourth Indian Industries Fair at the Azad Maidan organised by the Indian Industries Fair Limited was declared open on Saturday evening by the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in the presence of a large gathering.

Mr. Kher assured the fair that it was the policy of the Government to encourage the activities of such fairs which promote the spirit of swadeshi in every possible manner.

Mr. Kher said:

"So long as we have anything to do with the Government of Bombay, we shall not lag behind in our effort, to promote the cause of Swadeshi.

"To-day we are concerned only with the industrial aspect of Swadeshism" continued Mr. Kher. "Economists tell us that the destruction of hand-industries is the inevitable result when hand-made goods are exposed to the competition of machine-made goods and that it is necessary at this stage that the State should by a judicious system of protection, ensure conditions under which new infant industries can grow up. You all, however, know that the provincial Government is considerably handicapped in the matter of giving protection to industries and there are many limitations to its powers of promoting industrial advancement in a manner in which a free country can. This does not mean that the State will not be able to do anything and I am glad your Committee (Indian Industries Fair Committee) realises that the Congress Government is alive to its responsibilities in this field.

As has been repeatedly said, India which was once upon a time a Manufacturing country, is now reduced principally to an agricultural country. History tells us that the Cotton and silk goods of India were, from the beginning of the 19th century sold for a profit in the British markets at a price much lower than those fabricated in England. Ultimately it became necessary for England to protect her industries by a very high tariff wall and by positive prohibition.

"So far as the Congress is concerned, its activities are of necessity restricted to useful articles manufactured in India through cottage Industries and handicrafts.

"We are endeavouring for the moment to do all in our power to develop small industries. We propose to appoint a Committee for the economic and industrial survey of the Province. A Committee in considering the question of the purchase of Swadeshi goods in order to assist Swadeshi manufacture for the purpose of the development of cottage Industries, it is necessary to have proper marketing facilities. "The development of cottage industries depends on the expansion of markets" as observed by Mr. Clow in his book "The State and the Industry." And in this direction the cottage industrialist is able to do little unaided, since, as a rule he is isolated from all markets that are not in his vicinity. He does not know where the customer is, what he wants and how much he is willing to pay for his products.'"

GOVT'S. ASSURANCE.

"Government will encourage your activities relating to the promotion of Swadeshi spirit in every possible manner. A number of cottage industries were at one time flourishing. Now they are dying out for want of proper encouragement and Fairs like yours will help their cause to a great extent. It is necessary that we should try to spread the Swadeshi spirit in every possible manner."

Bhulabhai's Party

NEW DELHI, March 19.

An afternoon party was given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Hotel Imperial yesterday at which Sir Maurice Gwyer, Justice Sir Sulaiman, Sir Abdur Rahim, members of both Houses of the Central Legislature including party leaders, officers and staff of the Legislative Assembly Department and representatives of the Press were present.—United Press.

Central Assembly Bye-Election

NEW DELHI, March 19.

A vacancy having occurred in the Central Legislative Assembly by reason of the death of Mr. George Joseph, a member elected to the said Assembly by the Madura and Ramnad-cum-Tinnevelly (non-Mahomedan Rural) constituency, the Governor-General has called upon the said constituency to elect a person to fill the said vacanvy on or before May 3, 1938. —United Press.

Tagore To Meet Gandhiji To-day

Mahatma To Devote Attention To Solve Detenus And Politicals' Problem

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who reached here from Santiniketan, it is understood, will meet Gandhiji on Monday, when they will discuss the question of release of political prisoners and detenus.

In the course of his talks with different people this evening Gandhiji stated to have said that his present visit was exclusively for the purpose of solving the problem of detenus and political prisoners to which he wished to devote undivided attention. Gandhiji is further reported to have said that whatever other political and economic issues were raised in the course of conversations with him would be dealt with by him on his return from Delang on April 1.

Gandhiji is expected to meet the Nawab of Murshidabad, President of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Association on his return from Delang.—A P.

Gandhiji's Condition Satisfactory

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Dr. Bishan Chandra Roy, who examined Mahatma Gandhi this evening, informed the "United Press" that Gandhiji's condition continues to be satisfactory. His blood pressure is about the same as yesterday.

TALKS WITH AZAD

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad remained with Gandhiji for about three hours this afternoon when, it is understood, ways and means of bringing about better communal atmosphere in Bengal were discussed.

INTERVIEW WITH SUREN GHOSE

After the Maulana left, Gandhiji gave a long interview to Sjt. Surendra Mohan Ghose, a former State prisoner, about the problem of release of repatriated Andamans prisoners.—United Press.

IN AID OF VISWABHARATI

Subhas Bose Sees Tagore's Play

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived in Calcutta to-night from Santiniketan, with a view to attending the performance of "Chandalika", by the students of Santiniketan at the Chaya Theatre tomorrow evening. The performance is being held in aid of the "Viswa Bharati".

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai, attended the above performance to-night. —A. P.

3 EX-DETENUS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Three ex-detenus, who were undergoing training in Government's Industrial Training Camp at Dum Dum, were arrested to-day at the camp. The charges, however, are not known.—A. P.

Overhauling U. P. Varsities

Govt. To Appoint Committee To Suggest Reforms

LUCKNOW, March 20.

It is understood the U. P. Government are shortly going to appoint a Committee to inquire into the administration of universities in the Province and suggest reforms therein. The Committee, among other things, will inquire into the merits of unitary and residential universities and the extent to which these two types have succeeded in spreading knowledge, encouraging research and influencing the character of the students.

Other things likely to be considered are the desirability of converting the colleges from residential units into teaching units in the case of teaching universities, the need of a Provincial Board to regulate grants, and making the universities more amenable to popular control.

After this, it is believed, the Committee will be split up into two parts to inquire into the detailed administration of the Lucknow and Allahabad Universities and the Agra University.—United Press.

"HUMILIATED BY GOVT'S COWARDICE"

Vernon Bartlett On Britain's Foreign Policy

CALCUTTA, March 18.

"Nine out of every ten Britishers in the Empire feel humiliated by the cowardice of the present Government in England. The whole British policy seems to be based on the idea that war is inevitable. They are angry that the British foreign policy should be based on such an idea or inevitability of war. You can, at any moment, witness that a small incident will sweep any Government out of office which does not take strong action," declared Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Diplomatic Correspondent of the "News Chronicle", London, on being interviewed by the "United Press" on his return to Calcutta from China.

Mr. Bartlett was sorry that Mr. Anthony Eden had resigned. "But," added he, "in one way, it will do good to the Government. So long you had a Government with two policies, which actually meant no policy. Now that Mr. Eden is out, the Government will have one policy, even if that policy is worse than the previous one."

Asked about his impression of the situation in China, Mr. Bartlett stated that the Japanese occupation would ultimately collapse. What China needed most at the present time is not an armed intervention from the outside countries, but financial assistance.—United Press.

Fireman And Driver Killed

Allahabad-Bombay Express Collides With Goods Engine

BOMBAY, March 20.

The Divisional Superintendent, Jubbulpore, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

A collision occurred at 22-30 hours yesterday between the 28 Up Allahabad-Bombay Express and a Goods engine and empty wagon on miles 685-1/2 between Jukehi and Amdara station on the Allahabad-Itarsi section.

The engine of 28 Up and the front wheels of the leading bogie were derailed and the empty wagon capsized and the tender and wheels of goods engine were also derailed.

The driver and fireman of 28 Up were killed and 17 passengers and two persons of the Railway staff were slightly injured.

Transhipment is in progress and engineers are laying in a diversion and through running is expected by 18 hours to-day.—A. P.

TWO KILLED AND 19 INJURED

How The Collision Occurred

JUBBULPORE, March 20.

Two persons were killed and nineteen injured in a serious Railway collision which occurred last night at about 10 when the Allahabad-Bombay Express dashed against a goods engine and empty wagons at Jhukehi Station between Katni and Satna, about 79 miles from here.

The details available reveal that while the goods wagons ran away during shunting operations at Jhukehi and the goods train went after the wagons which rolled about three miles to Amdara, the Allahabad Express arrived at full speed and collided with the shunting engine.

Reid, the fireman of the Express was killed instantaneously while Noronha, the driver of the Express died during an operation and amputation of both legs.

Relief trains were despatched immediately from Jubbulpore and Satna to bring the injured here.

Meanwhile, the Bombay and Calcutta Mails have been diverted via Jhansi and Manikpur due to blockade of the track.

The Allahabad Passenger which was due here at six this morning has not arrived yet.—A.P.

Revenue Ministers' Gujarat Tour

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

It is learnt that Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, will tour Gujarat next week with a view to persuading the purchasers of confiscated lands to return them to the original owners.—A. P.

Congress Govt. Stands By Popular Vote

ORISSA PREMIER'S REPLY TO CRITICS OF EXCISE POLICY

CUTTACK, March 19.

"The Ministry does not want to remain in office if it does not command the confidence of the House and the popular Assembly has the right to judge every action of the Ministers. The new Act is an advance of the 1919 Act and the Ministry does not intend to curtail the right of the House in any way", observed the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, speaking on a point of order raised this afternoon that cut motions omitting either a whole provision or a particular item therein cannot be moved.

RULED OUT

The Speaker ruled out the point stating that the matter was simple and the motion of the Raja of Madhupur to omit the provision on the cost of opium in provincial excise was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dubey replying stated that the ultimate object of this was to reduce the consumption of opium. Several other cut motions were moved the members of the Opposition Party criticised the alleged corruption in the Excise Department.

The Assembly then assented to the demand of Rs. 6,58,824 in respect of Provincial Excise.

Earlier in the morning Rs. 3,13,467 in respect of land revenue was passed.

The House further assented to the demands on forests, stamps and registration being passed.

Owing to extreme heat the Speaker declared that the Assembly will henceforward sit at 7-30 to 11 in the morning.—United Press.

Gujarat Congress To Capture All Dt. Boards

Committee Appointed To Establish Volunteer Corps

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

A meeting of the Gujarat Congress Committee, held at Surat last night with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding, passed a resolution seeking to capture all District Boards.

It appointed a Committee for the purpose with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as President The meeting also appointed another committee to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a volunteer corps in Gujarat.—A. P.

CONGRESS CAPTURES ALL THREE POSTS

New Nagpur Civic Office Bearers

NAGPUR, March 20.

The Congress has captured all the three posts of office-bearers of the Nagpur Municipal Committee in the elections which came off this morning.

Mr. G. D. Dhawale, acting President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, was unanimously elected President amidst acclamation. Messrs. E. S. Patwardhan, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, and Balvir S. N. Harkare, a prominent local Congress worker, were elected as Vice-President, having secured 39 and 42 votes respectively

Mr. S. A. H. Natique (independent) was defeated, having secured only seven votes.—United Press.

POLICE CLASH WITH WORKERS

Coimbatore Strike Situation: Several Injured On Both Sides

COIMBATORE, March 19.

There was a recrudescence of trouble at the Saroja Mills this morning, resulting in a clash between the workers and the Police.

Picketing has been going on near the Mills for the last couple of days. It is alleged that the Police on duty were pelted with stones to-day. Reserve Police were, thereupon, were 'phoned for, but by the time the Police officials had arrived with Reserve men, a mob, numbering two thousand, it is stated, had collected and begun to throw stones and brickbats.

The Police made a lathi charge on the mob, as a result of which several workers were injured. It is stated that members of the Police party also received injuries.

A number of arrests have been effected in this connection.—United Press.

AGA KHAN RESIGNS

Pro-Chancellorship Of Aligarh University

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, March 18.

His Highness the Aga Khan has tendered his resignation of the Pro-Chancellorship of the Aligarh Muslim University. The reasons of his resignation are not disclosed. The names of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and H. H. the Prince of Berar are mentioned as his successor.

A meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Court will be held on April 16 to elect a Vice-Chancellor. Two nominations have already been received. The name of Dr. Sir Ziauddin the present Vice-Chancellor has been proposed by Sir Mohammad Yakub and seconded by Hon Mr. Niamatulla. While the name of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan an ex-Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh is proposed by Dr. Zakir Husain seconded by the Raja of Mahmoodabad and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Bihar Prohibition Bill For Select Committee

PATNA, March 19.

The Bihar Assembly referred the Bihar Prohibition Bill to a Select Committee. The motion for circulation was lost.

Replying to the debate Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, Premier, said that the Government would tap every source of revenue to make up the loss resulting from prohibition.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

WADE PLANS A DANGEROUS JOB--
WADE, IT'S SUICIDE TO GO AFTER THEM ALONE! LET ME GO WITH YOU!
I'M GOING ALONE! ONE MAN MIGHT BE ABLE TO GET IN THERE AND RESCUE MARGARET ---BUT TWO MEN?--NOT A CHANCE!
KEEP THE HOUSE SURROUNDED--WITH THIS STORM COMING, THEY MAY MAKE A BREAK FOR IT!
GOOD LUCK!
5-3
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LYMAN ANDERSON
TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EVERY BIT OF COVER, WADE STEALS TOWARD HIS GOAL---
KEEP WATCHIN'--IN FIVE MINUTES WE'LL BE SAFE!
INSIDE THE HOUSE, THE GANGSTERS WAIT NERVOUSLY FOR THEIR CHANCE---

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